

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO GLORIA GARY
LAWLAH

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my appreciation for the important contributions that African-Americans have made to America's political development. The Honorable Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first black to serve in Congress when he took his seat in the Senate on February 25, 1870. Joseph Rainey of South Carolina became the first black Member of the House of Representatives when he took the oath of office on December 12, 1870. Today, in the 102d Congress, there are 26 African-Americans serving.

When the Maryland General Assembly began its 397th session in Annapolis, there were seven African-Americans serving in the senate. The seventh member was recently elected, November 6, 1990, as the first African-American woman from Prince Georges County to serve in the Maryland Senate. She follows an outstanding woman who has made contributions to the State of Maryland, State Senator Verda F. Welcome, Legislative District 40, who served from 1963 to 1982. Mrs. Gloria Lawlah is the second African-American woman elected to the Maryland State Senate in 8 years.

Mrs. Lawlah was elected to the Democratic Central Committee in 1982 to represent the 26th Legislative District. In 1984, Senator Lawlah, as an elected official, was appointed as an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. She cofounded the Prince Georges County Chapter of the National Political Congress of Black Women and currently serves on the national board of directors. Lawlah has diligently devoted her time and attention to voter registration and established closer communication between local and State government and the communities they serve. She is active in many civic, political, and social organizations, having contributed as a member of the board of directors Prince Georges Coalition on Black Affairs, Prince Georges Political Women's Caucus, Hillcrest Heights Civic Association, the NAACP, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Southern Leadership Conference and, the fourth Congressional Rainbow Coalition.

In honor of Black History Month, I salute Mrs. Gloria Gary Lawlah and the many others for their outstanding leadership and significant contributions to improving the quality of life in our communities.

THE USPS: AN UNNATURAL
MONOPOLY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, although the United States was built and continues to thrive on the shoulders of capitalism, a major service, reaching all Americans, is protected by Federal law from the very force that has made this country the envy of world markets—competition. In 1980, the Hunt brothers tried to corner the silver market and only a few years ago did Ma Bell dissolve her privilege as the matriarch of long distance. But by far the most dishonorable monopoly in U.S. history is the one vested in the hands of our Government under the guise of the U.S. Postal Service. Americans are forced to accept the USPS's sluggish delivery, constant reduction in services, and postage rate hikes which have risen 33 percent faster than the rate of inflation. Moans are heard again at the USPS's recent proposal to add four cents more to the cost of sending a letter to your grandmother, payment to your utility company, or a note to a friend.

The time has come to abolish this monopoly and to stop cheating American consumers out of efficient service and reasonable postal costs. It is for the above reasons that I favor privatization of the post office and am reintroducing a bill to accomplish this goal by giving the employees full ownership of the corporation.

My solution is simple and straightforward. Under this legislation, all assets of the post office would be given to a corporation owned by the employees by establishing an employee stock ownership plan [ESOP] which will transfer stock to the employees. Regulations will assure that rural service and general performance standards exceed current levels. The new firm will be given a 5-year grace period during which it will face no competition, giving it time to get its feet on the ground. Thereafter, the monopoly will be abolished and free competition in all classes of mail will be allowed.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the task of providing more efficient, less expensive postal services to the American people and to support privatization of the U.S. Postal Service.

COUSIN MINNIE CELEBRATES 50TH
OPRY ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an elegant lady, Grand Ole Opry

star, queen of country comedy and a national treasure—Mrs. Sarah Cannon, better known as Cousin Minnie Pearl.

Cousin Minnie made her first appearance on the Grand Ole Opry in November 1940. Today, more than 50 years later, she is known and loved throughout the world.

"Howdeeeee, I'm just so proud to be here!" Everyone knows that greeting signals the arrival of Cousin Minnie Pearl.

The Nashville Banner newspaper recently did a series of special stories outlining Cousin Minnie's long and illustrious career. The descriptions of Cousin Minnie shared by her friends and colleagues in the newspaper indicate just how special she is:

Chet Atkins: "I've learned so much from her down through the years. She just has so much class."

Hank Snow: "Minnie has always been a powerhouse. She's always been a strong lady. She's always been there to help. She's a woman we're all proud of and we all love her very much."

Pee Wee King: "One of the secrets of her success is her sincerity and her concern. She always has a kind word for everybody."

Hank Williams, Jr.: "Minnie Pearl put the 'Grand' in Grand Ole Opry, cause she's the grandest lady of all and I love her sincerely."

Hal Durham, (Grand Old Opry general manager): "Her achievement in country comedy is astonishing. She came to what was essentially a country music show and made comedy a big part of the Grand Old Opry. It is a different and better show today because of what she contributed."

These are but a few of the accolades from Minnie's peers. They are certainly indicative of the influence she has had on generations of performers and others whose lives she has touched.

I can personally attest to the warmth, charm, sincerity, and selflessness of Cousin Minnie Pearl. I first became acquainted with this dear lady when I was a mere 9 or 10 years old. She and her husband Henry Cannon, were friends with my late father, Frank G. Clement, who was a former Governor of Tennessee. I often told Minnie that she should be grateful Henry never decided to become a comedian, because he is even funnier than her.

On Tuesday, January 22, 1991, the cancer center at Centennial Medical Center was renamed in honor of Mrs. Sarah Cannon. She was treated for breast cancer at the center in 1985.

I ask that each of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in paying tribute to one of the dearest people I have ever known. She is a woman of whom it has been said, "She epitomizes the joy of life." She truly does—and she has added great joy to the lives of millions of fans for more than half a century.

It is my honor to count Cousin Minnie Pearl as my friend.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I have included a list of historical milestones of Cousin Minnie's career from the Nashville Banner:

[From the Nashville Banner]

PEARL-Y DATES

(By Jay Orr)

Among the many highlights of comedian Minnie Pearl's career:

Oct. 25, 1912—Born Sarah Ophelia Colley in Centerville.

1932—Graduates from fashionable Ward-Belmont finishing school (now Belmont College) in Nashville.

1934-1940—Works for the Sewell Production Company, a dramatic troupe that stages plays all over the South by training and using local talent.

January 1936—Stays with a rural family in northern Alabama. Her host kindles the idea of Colley's Minnie Pearl and Brother character.

October 1940—Representatives of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company, owner of radio station WSM and the Grand Ole Opry, hear Colley at a convention where she plays the part of Minnie Pearl. They invite her to appear as a guest on the Saturday night radio show.

November 1940—Minnie Pearl makes her first appearance on the Grand Ole Opry.

Jan. 1, 1941—Leaves on her first Grand Ole Opry road trip with Roy Acuff and his band.

August 1941—R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and the Grand Ole Opry organize the *Camel Caravan*. The traveling unit of 20 country entertainers included Minnie Pearl, Pee Wee King and his Golden West Cowboys and young Eddy Arnold. By late 1942, the wartime troupe has traveled more than 50,000 miles in 19 states and Panama, presenting 175 shows in 68 army camps, hospitals, air marine bases.

February 1942—Colley becomes a regular member of the 30-minute "Prince Albert Tobacco" Opry segment, broadcast nationally over the NBC radio network. Eager to go on during the network segment, she gets hit on the head with a sandbag, a counterweight to the changing stage scenery. Her popular comedy character incorporates jokes about Brother, her boyfriend Hezzie and Uncle Nabob in the community of Grinder's Switch, Tenn.

March 1942—Minnie Pearl and the other members of the Grand Ole Opry Caravan travel to Panama to entertain American troops.

1947—Marries Air Force pilot Henry Cannon.

1947—Performs with other Opry stars at Carnegie Hall.

November 1949—Goes with Roy Acuff, Red Foley, Hank Williams, Little Jimmy Dickens and Rod Brasfield to entertain U.S. troops in Europe. Visits Germany and Austria.

1952—As Minnie Pearl, Cannon performs with the Nashville Symphony Orchestra.

1961—Travels to New York with Opry stars Grandpa Jones, Patsy Cline, Bill Monroe, Jim Reeves and Faron Young to perform in a Musicians' Aid Society benefit at Carnegie Hall.

1967—Cannon's sister Dixie dies from cancer.

November 1969—Comes to wider national attention through appearances on the nationally syndicated show *Hee Haw* beginning in 1969.

March 16, 1974—Cries onstage at the Ryman Auditorium during the concluding performance of the Opry from that location.

1975—Inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame.

1980—Simon and Schuster publishes her autobiography, *Minnie Pearl*, written with Joan Dew.

1984—Opens her own museum on Music Row.

April and October 1985—Undergoes a double-mastectomy for breast cancer.

January 1986—Rings in Homecoming '86 with Gov. Lamar Alexander.

March 29, 1986—Appears with fellow musicians, Billy Crystal, Whoopi Goldberg and Robin Williams in Comic Relief, a comedy concert in Los Angeles to benefit National Health Care for the Homeless.

April 8, 1986—The Educational Auditory Research Foundation holds a "Hats Off to Minnie" dinner at the Belle Meade Country Club to announce the Minnie Pearl E.A.R. Foundation scholarship for hearing impaired students enrolled in a college program.

April 1987—Receives the Academy of Country Music's Pioneer Award.

April 3, 1987—Receives the American Cancer Society's Courage Award, presented in President Reagan's Oval Office.

Nov. 17, 1987—Receives the Country Music Foundation's Roy Acuff Award for community service.

July 2, 1988—Honored by the American Academy of Achievement as a "giant of endeavor" at the banquet of the Golden Plate held in Nashville.

Jan. 7, 1989—Receives the Community Service Award from the Nashville Academy of Medicine for her work in promoting cancer awareness.

April 1989—Minnie Pearl Museum moves to Opryland from Music Row.

March 16, 1990—Receives a pacemaker to correct an irregular heartbeat.

July 1990—Travels to Houston with other members of the Opry to entertain world leaders at the Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations.

Nov. 3, 1990—Celebrates her 50th anniversary on the Grand Ole Opry.

TRIBUTE TO NOEL PACHTA

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen who has worked in the Federal service for 33 years. For 4 years Mr. Noel Pacht was a dedicated member of the U.S. Navy Seabees in the 1950's. Over the last 29 years, he has worked as a superintendent in the National Park Service at Chaco Canyon National Monument, Big Bend National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Denali National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Gulf Island National Seashore, Virgin Islands National Park, and since 1987, on Long Island at the Fire Island National Seashore.

Mr. Pacht leaves a large pair of shoes which his successor must try to fill. His careful work to resolve conflicts sets a standard for Federal employees serving the public. His careful attention to service and detail are widely respected in the service. While we will miss his hard work and dedication to the Park Service, we wish both him and his wife,

Sammie, happiness and success in their future pursuits.

NATIONAL COAL AND EXTRACTIVE ENERGY STRATEGY ACT OF 1991

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the administration's highly touted years in the making national energy strategy is turning out to be nothing but a paper tiger—or actually, an Exxon tiger in your tank judging from the reliance the alleged strategy places on drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to address the Nation's pressing energy problems.

In my view, drilling for oil in sensitive areas, promoting nuclear power and cutting corners by fast tracking the Federal permitting process for natural gas pipelines and hydroelectric powerplant projects alone simply isn't going to cut it.

The fact of the matter is that vast deposits of coal and other forms of energy remain relatively untapped, onshore, in the lower 48 States.

Yet, incredible as it may seem, the word "coal" hardly appears in the legislative changes the administration supports as part of its national energy strategy. While I find it hard to believe that the Bush administration really believes that the Nation's most abundant energy resource has no role in our country's future energy security, I can assure my colleagues that if we simply rubber stamp its proposal we will continue down the same path the Nation has traveled since the dismantlement by the Reagan administration of the Carter coal-based national energy policy of the late 1970's.

In light of the fact that the administration has failed to include necessary legislative proposals relating to the coal and extractive energy industries, today I am introducing the National Coal and Extractive Energy Strategy Act of 1991. This measure represents what I believe should be an element in any national energy legislation formulated by the Congress.

Now is the time to make a bold stroke for coal. For energy independence. For our national security.

We have vast deposits of coal being ignored in previously mined areas that can be reminded. We have an incredible amount of pipeline quality methane trapped in coalbeds in the Appalachian region and elsewhere just waiting to be extracted. Low-sulfur metallurgical coal resources, also prevalent in the central Appalachian coalfields, while traditionally used in steelmaking, can serve to assist the electric utility industry comply with more stringent clean air requirements. Federally owned coal can be more efficiently developed to the benefit of the Western markets while allowing Eastern coal to serve its traditional markets. Meanwhile, federally owned oil and gas resources on public domain lands, can be brought to play if we further reduce speculation.

This legislation seeks to balance energy development with social considerations. The de-

mands placed on local communities and the adverse impacts on roads and facilities from energy development cannot be ignored. This measure would provide for the more efficient disbursement of the State's share of Federal mineral leasing receipts, and establish a new trust fund to provide for some compensation to these communities.

Responsible energy development in an environmentally and socially responsible manner is possible, and is the premise of this legislative initiative.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Monday, February 25, is the first in a series of congressional luncheon briefings, "Biomedical Research and You," sponsored by the National Institutes of Health in cooperation with Partners in Discovery. I encourage my colleagues to attend this briefing, "Coronary Heart Disease: What It Means to You," presented by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI] from 12:15 to 1:45 p.m. in room B-340, Rayburn House Office Building. The agenda features remarks by two American Heart Association [AHA] volunteers, Nanette Wenger, M.D., professor of medicine—cardiology—at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta and Renee Hartz, M.D., associate professor, department of surgery at Northwestern University School of Medicine in Chicago. Dr. Wenger will focus on diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of coronary heart disease. Dr. Hartz will address invasive procedures for the treatment of coronary heart disease. Please RSVP to the division of legislative analysis at the National Institutes of Health on (301) 496-3471.

February, American Heart Month, is an excellent opportunity to focus on coronary heart disease—the No. 1 killer in the United States. Recognizing the need for all Americans to take part in the continuing battle against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, by a joint resolution in December 1963, Congress requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating February as American Heart Month. On February 7 in an Oval Office ceremony, President Bush, an active fundraising volunteer for the AHA in the 1960's signed the 28th annual proclamation. The President has held a signing ceremony for this event each February since he has held office.

The AHA, a nonprofit voluntary health organization funded by private contributions, is dedicated to the reduction of disability and death from cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke. To this end, the AHA invests heavily in research. Research remains the central focus of the AHA. Since 1949, the AHA has invested more than \$900 million in research. In fiscal year 1989-90, the AHA, including its 56 affiliates nationwide, has invested over \$77 million to research. The size of this financial commitment makes the AHA second only to the federally sponsored Na-

tional Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI], in the amount contributed to cardiovascular research.

In accomplishing its mission, the AHA works closely with related Federal research, education, and prevention programs. Programs of the AHA, the NHLBI, and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [NINDS], have had a striking impact. According to the AHA, from 1978 to 1988, the age-adjusted death rate from coronary heart disease fell 29.2 percent and that from stroke fell 33.2 percent.

Despite these advances, cardiovascular diseases remain the leading cause of death in the United States and worldwide. The AHA reports that annually, nearly 1 million Americans die from heart and blood vessel diseases which claim a life every 32 seconds in the United States. The President's proclamation noted that women, too, are at risk, heart attack is the No. 1 killer of American women, surpassing even breast cancer and lung cancer. According to the AHA, heart attack alone kills almost three times as many as breast and lung cancer combined.

Continued progress against cardiovascular diseases is contingent on sufficient Federal resources. I urge my colleagues to join in the battle against cardiovascular disease.

WILL HER SOLDIER COME BACK HOME?

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, my district in Tennessee is the proud home to the 101st Airborne Division, currently deployed as part of Operation Desert Storm.

On my last visit to Clarksville and Fort Campbell, Debbie D. McGaha handed me a poem she had written for her sister, Gayla Baty, whose husband, CW3 James L. Baty, pilots a Blackhawk helicopter in Saudi Arabia.

Because there are many wives and husbands of soldiers in the same circumstance as Gayla Baty, I wanted to share Ms. McGaha's poem with this House. I ask that it be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WILL HER SOLDIER COME BACK HOME?¹

(By Debbie D. McGaha)

She pins on her red, white and blue ribbon
She wears to work now everyday
As a mother, she maintains a routine
While her soldier's gone away
She says a prayer while driving
As she sees the headlights on
And deep inside she wonders
Will her soldier come back home?
Her mind is full of wonder
Her heart is full of hope
But it's her undying love for the soldier
That makes her strong enough to cope
Sometimes without a reason
She just has to stop and cry
Each tear asking Dear Jesus
To bring her soldier home alive

¹ Dedicated to author's sister, Gayla Baty, wife of Blackhawk pilot, CW3 James L. Baty, and all other wives of soldiers serving in Operation Desert Storm.

Will her soldier so far away
To make a stand in the desert sand
Come back home with honor from Saudi
And hold her in his arms again?
Will her soldier come back home
In victory or defeat?
Will he be sitting in a wheelchair?
Or standin' on his feet?
Will her soldier survive the crisis
That's breaking America's heart?
Will America stand up for the soldier
If he comes home torn apart?
He left in such a hurry
There was little time to talk
He was sent to defend the world
From a mad man in Iraq
She writes her brave man faithfully
And runs to the mail box each day
Looking for words of love from Saudi
So she'll know her soldier's okay
When the children cry for daddy
She hugs the soldier's daughter and son
Telling them oh so gently
He'll be home when the job is done
Sometimes without a reason
She just has to stop and cry
Each tear asking dear Jesus
To bring her soldier home alive
Will her soldier so far away
To make a stand in the desert sand
Come back home with honor from Saudi
And hold her in his arms again?

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE JAPANESE-AFRICAN AMERICAN RELATIONS

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing a resolution from the 101st Congress that expresses the outrage of the American people about the continuing, reprehensible racist remarks directed toward African-Americans and other ethnic minorities by officials of the Japanese Government.

Together with my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, I feel it is imperative that the Congress speak out against the failure of Japanese leadership to address the pervasive presence of bigotry and racial insensitivity within corporate and governmental circles.

That bigotry and insensitivity has been demonstrated on far too many occasions in recent years by caustic remarks that are not only an affront to African-Americans, but to all Americans.

Last year in a well-publicized remark, the Justice Minister of the Japanese Government, Seiroku Kajiyama, compared the entry of prostitutes into local communities in Japan to African-Americans who "run white people out of neighborhoods in America when they move in, lowering property values and imperiling safety" [summary of quote].

In 1988 Michio Watanabe, the policy chief for the governing Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, stated that American blacks had few qualms about going bankrupt, implying that African-Americans are financially irresponsible and walk away from debts.

In 1986 then-Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suggested that America was intellectually inferior to Japan "Because of a considerable number of blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans."

These are just a few examples of the racial slurs from the highest levels of the Japanese Government that have degraded African-Americans and other ethnic minorities. The racist impulse of these remarks has also been reflected in the discovery that Japanese department stores and other shops routinely feature racially stereotype mannequins that discredit all African-Americans.

These practices have been tolerated for too long by the Congress, the President, and the American people; they must come to an end.

Despite the regrettable incidents we have witnessed, there exists a foundation of goodwill upon which our two cultures could build a bridge of respect and understanding.

The histories of the Japanese people and African-Americans have long been intertwined. Over the past several decades, African-American soldiers stationed in Japanese cities have assisted schools, hospitals, orphanages, and homeless people with the very substance of survival.

Even today, African-American soldiers have placed their lives on the line to protect American, Japanese, and allied interests in the Middle East.

Surely this basis of goodwill can be nurtured so that a deeper understanding and a heightened sense of mutual respect is developed between Japanese Government officials and their African-American brethren in the United States. Such is my hope and conviction, and I hope passage of this resolution will start us down the road to a more fruitful and rewarding relationship.

The sense of the Congress resolution that I am introducing was first introduced in the waning days of the 101st Congress as House Concurrent Resolution 378 and is slightly modified from the original version. While the full House of Representatives did not have the opportunity to vote on House Concurrent Resolution 378 before adjournment, the resolution did receive the unanimous approval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee before the session ended.

Among House Concurrent Resolution 378's provisions was language demanding the resignation of then-Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama for his offensive statement mentioned above. Although Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu never explicitly asked Kajiyama for his resignation, an eventual reshuffling of the cabinet resulted in Kajiyama leaving the post of Justice Minister. Therefore, the resolution I am introducing today does not call for the resignation of Kajiyama or any other cabinet official.

The resolution does, however, ask the President to request an official apology to all Americans from Prime Minister Kaifu for Kajiyama's remarks. It also requests that Prime Minister Kaifu's administration take immediate action to combat racist attitudes by pursuing an aggressive educational initiative to enhance the Japanese people's understanding of the virtues of multiethnic and multiracial societies.

Finally, the resolution expresses the firm belief of the Congress that the Japanese Government, as one of the world's leading democracies, should demand of its officials the highest level of respect for the diverse peoples of the world.

This CBC-sponsored initiative deserves the full support of President Bush and his administration. In the wake of Justice Minister Kajiyama's offensive remark last year, the CBC was very disappointed in the virtual silence that subsequently enveloped the White House.

The CBC feels firmly that President Bush, the leader of the free world, cannot selectively challenge racism, bigotry, and anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe and other parts of the world and fail to speak out when American citizens are maligned by Government officials from allied nations. We urge the President to lend his full support to this resolution and make clear his intolerance to racism in any form, anywhere, anytime.

Racism has pushed Japanese/African-American relations to the darkness of misunderstanding and resentment. It is time to clasp our hands together and walk toward the light of day.

STATE TAXATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced two bills, H.R. 307 and H.R. 312, regarding the taxation of Social Security benefits by State governments. H.R. 307 would require that any State or local taxes imposed and collected on benefits paid thereunder must be returned to the appropriate Social Security trust fund. My second bill, H.R. 312, would prohibit States and local governments from taxing Social Security benefits.

Legislation is necessary because the 1983 Social Security Amendments significantly reduced Social Security benefits for middle-income retirees. Without this bill, many of these same individuals are also being forced to pay additional taxes on their Social Security benefits, thus reducing their benefits even further. Although it is difficult to get exact information from the States, we know that seniors in about 16 States face the possibility of paying State taxes on their benefits.

Many States have laws that parallel Federal tax law. Therefore they use the adjusted gross income reported on the Federal tax forms as the basis for an individual's income to compute State liability. Although some States have taken legislative action to provide a State income tax exemption for Social Security benefits included in Federal adjusted gross income, many have not. Unless specific legislation to the contrary is enacted by States adopting current Federal code provisions, Social Security benefits will automatically be included in those States' income tax bases. Obviously States will not be inclined to change their tax laws because of the tens of millions of dollars in potential revenues for their needy treasuries.

While revenues from the Federal tax on Social Security benefits will be passed along by the Treasury to the Social Security trust fund, the revenues from a State tax on Social Security benefits do not go back into the Social Security trust fund. Instead, most State governments will use these revenues to trim their State budget deficits and finance future State programs. The States, in an effort to increase their revenues, are at the same time further penalizing those individuals who do save for their retirement. This double taxation of Social Security benefits by the Federal Government and the States creates an unjust burden on these recipients and a large disincentive for those who would otherwise want to continue working to supplement their income.

The 1983 Social Security Amendments did not intend to allow States to tax Social Security benefits. The intention was to restore solvency to the system upon which so many Americans depend. The legislation that I introduced will remedy this unfair burden levied on our seniors and restore justice to the system.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ARIS ALLEN

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is always very difficult to come here and pay tribute to a man or woman who has died, and it is all the more difficult when that individual made such an indelible imprint on every life he touched. Dr. Aris Allen of Anne Arundel County, MD, was such a man—he died on February 8, 1991.

Dr. Allen was currently serving in the Maryland Legislature, having just been elected to that body to serve his third time at the age of 80. A man of impeccable quality and human compassion, Aris Allen embodied the drive, determination and success of every black American. He was a physician, a scholar, a devoted public servant, a patron of the arts, a remarkable individual by any standard of measurement.

Aris Allen was born in a small Texas town in the early part of this century, with few benefits or comforts that we take for granted. But the determination of this young man led him to strive against the odds, get a diploma, and work his way through Howard University and its medical school. The people of Annapolis were fortunate that Aris Allen chose our community to set up a practice, for we benefited not only from his skill but from his understanding and leadership.

His political career was distinguished and unique: 6 years on the county board of education, the first black to serve in that position; 8 years in the Maryland House of Delegates; candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1978; Maryland senator; secretary of the Republican National Convention in 1980; medical affairs advisor to the Health Care Financing Administration; and was reelected to house of delegates just this past November.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to convey the loss that my community and my State feels at the death such a great man. His character

was legendary—he was quick with a smile and a handshake. Aris Allen was a gentleman in every sense of the word and no one was immune from his charm or healing powers. In fact, on one occasion he rushed to the aid of a senate colleague who collapsed with a heart attack during a debate.

There are certain individuals who pass through our lives, touching everyone and everything they come in contact with a warmth, understanding, and kindness. Aris Allen was such a man. I commend to my colleagues a recent biography of this outstanding public servant, and ask you to join me in extending our sympathies to his family and friends.

EXPANDING NUTRITION PROGRAMS TO STRENGTHEN ELDERLY INDEPENDENCE

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I am today introducing a bill which would provide first-time Federal reimbursement to senior nutrition providers under the Older Americans Act who offer two meals a day, each one meeting one third of the minimum dietary allowance required by law.

This bill is very important to thousands of seniors who participate in nutrition programs across the Nation. Eligibility for USDA commodities or cash in lieu of commodities is authorized in the Older Americans Act, which is currently being reviewed for reauthorization this year. The Older Americans Act also establishes the meals requirements as stated in title III c (1) and (2).

Section 331 states:

The Commissioner shall carry out a program for making grants to states under State plans approved under Section 307 for the establishment and operation of nutrition projects—(1) which, 5 or more days per week provide at least one hot or other appropriate meal per day and any additional meals which the recipient of a grant or contract under this subpart may elect to provide, each of which assures a minimum of one third of the daily recommended allowances as established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council.

Unfortunately, some nutrition directors are finding it extremely difficult to obtain reimbursement for a second meal despite its obvious importance to their clients. The elderly we will help with this bill are among our neediest and most vulnerable citizens. The typical meal served at a nutrition site or in a home delivered situation, consisting of 3 ounces of meat, one-half cup vegetable, one half cup fruit or juice, a starch, 8 ounces of milk, a serving of butter and one half cup of dessert usually far exceeds the minimum requirement. Two such meals would be excessive for most older people to eat.

It is the intention of the Older Americans Act nutrition program to provide safe, nutritious and appetizing meals to our needy senior pop-

ulation. This can be accomplished by allowing two meals that meet a combined nutritional quality of two thirds the required dietary allowance. Basically, what would be reimbursed under this bill would be snacks or take-home food packages for weekends and holidays, which are presently not covered under the existing program. Because of this situation, many seniors go without a decent meal for 2 or 3 days at a time.

It is a documented fact that providing adequate nutrition to elderly people can keep them out of nursing homes. It is our responsibility to work together to allow our seniors to remain independent as long as possible.

A SALUTE TO THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL PUBLIC SERVANTS MERIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on February 27, 1991, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association will host its Annual Public Servants Merit Awards Luncheon. The event recognizes the exceptional work and contributions of selected county court system employees.

I would like to salute the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and this year's six public service award recipients. The honorees are: Olin Jules Ford; Minnie L. Hall; Corinne C. Hogan; Thomas Yates Morris; Ella M. Rawls; and Mary Loretta Stanton. At this time I am pleased to share the accomplishments of the honorees with my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, Olin Jules Ford serves as deputy clerk for the call day processing department. He is a graduate of East Technical High School and received a diploma in structural drafting from the Cleveland Engineering Institute. Mr. Ford also served in the U.S. Army and received an honorable discharge in 1951. He has been employed as a laborer, draftsman, and mail carrier.

Mr. Ford is single and the father of Alvis K. Ford, a member of the U.S. Coast Guard. He is a member of Planned Parenthood, G-PAC and affiliated with the National Rifle Association. In his spare time, he enjoys jazz and classical music, books on politics and history, gardening and walking.

For the past 4 years, Minnie L. Hall has served as assistant office manager for the civil division. Her career with the clerk of the courts spans approximately 29 years. Mrs. Hall previously served as assistant department head for the civil filing department; supervisor of alimony and child support; oath counterperson for the motor title division; and deputy clerk for the index department.

Mrs. Hall is a graduate of John Hay High School. She and her husband, George, are the parents of two children, James and Gladys V. Hall. They are also the proud grandparents of two, Melissa and Sophia. In her spare time, Mrs. Hall enjoys participating in activities involving young people, including the YWCA and Junior Achievement. She is also an avid reader and enjoys traveling.

Corinne C. Hogan is the deputy clerk/administrative secretary for the probate court. She has served in this capacity for 20 years. A graduate of St. Augustine Academy, Mrs. Hogan received a B.S. degree in political science from Miami University. She and her husband, Bill, are the parents of two children, Molly Megan Hogan and Daniel Patrick Connors.

Mrs. Hogan and her family are active at St. Malachi Church. She also chairs various committees at her children's schools. In addition, she is a member of West Side Irish American Club, and past treasurer of the United Ireland Society. Mrs. Hogan is also an avid traveler. In addition to several visits to Ireland, she has traveled to England, Europe, and Mexico.

Thomas Yates Morris is the chief investigator for the investigation department, domestic relations court. He has been employed with the domestic relations court for 26 years. Mr. Morris is a graduate of Berea High School and received his bachelor of arts degree from Baldwin-Wallace College. He and his wife, Madonna, are the parents of three children; Thomas Y. Morris II; W. Brendan Morris; and Karin Alexandra Morris.

Mr. Morris is a member of the American Correctional Association; the Ohio Correctional & Court Services Association; and the United Commercial Travelers Association. He is a member of St. Mark Catholic Church. In his leisure time, Mr. Morris enjoys racquetball and swimming. He also collects newspaper clippings and enjoys sports trivia.

Ella M. Rawls serves as the deputy director of the central scheduling department. She is the past supervisor of Ohio Boys' Town from 1961 to 1964. Mrs. Rawls joined the Cleveland Municipal Court Probation Department in 1964 and the scheduling department in 1974. For the past 7 years, she has held the position of deputy director. Mrs. Rawls was born in Cleveland and she is a graduate of John Hay High School. She and her husband, Donald V. Rawls, are the parents of three children: Donald Rawls, Jr.; Deon Rawls and Delisa Rawls.

In her spare time, Mrs. Rawls enjoys traveling, watching old movies, and reading. She is also a sports fan and enjoys basketball and softball.

Mary Loretta Stanton serves as jury bailiff for the common pleas court. She began her employment with the common pleas court in 1966, and has held her current position since 1970. She was previously employed with Fisher Body; the War Assets Administration; Cleveland Pneumatic; and the Laborers', Cement Masons & Plasterers' Local Unions. Ms. Stanton was born in Cleveland and graduated from Saint Stephen's High School.

Ms. Stanton is single and a member of Our Lady of Angels Church. In addition, she is a member of the St. Stephen's Alumni and the West Side Irish American Club. In her spare time, she enjoys horse racing and politics. She is the sister of former Congressman James V. Stanton, and was active in his campaigns for city council and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, it is a special honor for me to join in the salute to these exemplary public servants. Employees such as Mr. Ford, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hogan, Mr. Morris, Mrs. Rawls, and Ms. Stanton make the system work for all of

the residents of the Cleveland metropolitan area.

I join the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, and the chairperson of the annual awards luncheon, Mercedes Spotts, in paying tribute to the 1991 Public Service Award recipients.

JUDGE SHELTON PENN

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to a constituent and very special friend of mine, Judge Shelton C. Penn. On January 11, 1991, Judge Penn will be honored by the Calhoun County Bar Association as he retires from over 15 years of distinguished public service on the 10th district circuit court bench.

Judge Penn received his law degree from the University of Michigan where he graduated in the top 10 percent of his class and was the first black law student admitted into the law school's Case Club. He came to Battle Creek in 1952 after accepting a position to practice law with James R. Golden. He left private practice in 1957, to work in the prosecutor's office and in 1964 became chief assistant prosecutor. From 1973 until his appointment to the bench in 1975, he was a hearing referee for Michigan's Civil Rights Commission. Among his important contributions as a member of the legal profession was the establishment in Calhoun County of a defense bar contract for indigent defendants.

Judge Penn's contributions, however, have not been limited to the legal profession and to the 10th circuit court. He has also committed both time and energy to a vast array of professional and community organizations including the Calhoun, MI and National Bar Associations, the Battle Creek Area Urban League, the NAACP, and the Lions Club. He passionately cares about his community and has been deeply involved in issues of social concerns.

Mr. Speaker, over the years of his judicial service, Judge Penn's integrity, sensitivity, and fairness have earned him the respect and admiration of all who have been privileged to work with him. His presence on the bench will be sorely missed. We are all in his debt.

I have felt honored to have Judge Penn as a constituent and I value his and his wife, Sadie's friendship. I know my colleagues will want to join with me in extending congratulations to Judge Penn upon his retirement, and in wishing him and his family all possible happiness in the years ahead.

THE CALVERTON PINE BARRENS PRESERVATION ACT

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Calverton Pine Barrens Preservation Act. The legislation would prevent the federally owned buffer zone

around the Grumman facility in my district, known as the Calverton Pine Barrens, from ever being commercially developed. The bill would result in protecting the underground water supply from pollution.

In recent years the U.S. General Services Administration has proposed selling off portions of the 3,234 acres of Pine Barrens owned by the Department of Defense that serve as a buffer area around the Grumman plant in Calverton. Currently that land is managed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as a wildlife preserve and recreation area. Since such land could be sold for commercial development under existing law, I have introduced this bill to mandate preservation of the Calverton Pine Barrens in its undeveloped state.

The Calverton Pine Barrens Preservation Act states that in the event the Navy were ever to declare any portion of the land to be in excess to its needs, the Secretary of the Navy must designate the buffer areas as a protected tract. Under this designation, the land could not be disposed of in any way that would allow development to take place on it. If some future owner were to attempt to use the land for development, ownership of the protected tract would automatically revert to the Federal Government.

The buffer area is currently open to the public for hunting, fishing, hiking, canoeing, birding, photography and other outdoor activities. A small portion of it is leased for agricultural purposes. The area is also used for educational activities at the elementary and secondary school level as well as for undergraduate and graduate studies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my congressional colleagues to join with me in supporting the Calverton Pine Barrens Preservation Act. Every step we take to protect our environment counts.

CALLING ABORTION FOES' BLUFF

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, in this year of the 20th anniversary of the Roe versus Wade decision, we must approach the issue of reproductive freedom more broadly and begin to emphasize the need for more contraceptive research, development, and accessibility. Family planning is an important theme frequently raised, and lost, amidst the heightened debate about abortion rights. But, protecting reproductive freedoms is not solely about access to abortion: unwanted pregnancies should be prevented by increased access to family planning services and a variety of birth control methods. Adequate family planning would help obviate the need for abortion in a great number of cases.

My constituents are fervent in their recommendation that family planning must be explored more thoroughly. I would like to recommend the following editorial from the New Mexican to my colleagues:

CALLING ABORTION FOES' BLUFF

It's time to call the bluff of those people who have been picketing family planning clinics and fighting to prevent the spread of birth control devices and information.

They say they want to eliminate abortions. But their strategy has been to hamstring agencies whose principal business is birth control. The effect has been to keep birth control devices and information out of the hands of people who need them.

You don't have to be a mental giant to conclude that if they succeed in this mission, there will be more unwanted pregnancies than the 3.4 million now occurring each year, more unwanted and abused children, more teenage mothers dropping out of school and applying for welfare—and far more women clamoring for abortions than the 1.6 million a year who have them now.

Nobody wants to make abortion a form of family planning. But birth control advances in the United States lag so far behind warnings and withdrawals of birth control products—partially because of federal cutbacks in contraceptive and fertility research—that couples have fewer choices today than they had 10 years ago. They also have fewer choices than in much of the Third World.

Without access to contraceptives taken off the market in response to lawsuits or not yet available in this country because of opposition from abortion foes, and leery of the pill, many women are using methods dating from Cleopatra's day, with predictable results: more contraceptive failures and pregnancies.

There is only one way to curb abortions, and that is to reduce unwanted pregnancies. No serious effort is possible that does not focus on getting the most effective methods of birth control to people who need them. Yet abortion foes go on slinging mud at Planned Parenthood, which provides birth control and other non-abortion services to 2.3 million patients a year. Only about 100,000 of the women counseled opt for abortion.

If abortion foes want abortion obsolete, they should pressure their lawmakers to increase funding for contraceptive research. They should demand the establishment of sex education and birth control counseling in schools. They should understand that chastity is a laudible but futile goal, unless it is combined with other approaches when most teens already are sexually active.

Americans won't tolerate foot-dragging in any other health area affecting 52 percent of the population. Why should we with birth control?

TRIBUTE TO LCPL. ARTHUR GARZA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to a young man from my community who made the ultimate sacrifice for his home and country.

U.S. Marine LCpl. Arthur Garza of Kingsville, TX, was killed on January 26, 1991, as he and his unit prepared to engage the enemy in battle. Corporal Garza's mother, Mary Helen Garza, still lives in Kingsville. His wife, Jennifer, and his 6-month-old daughter reside in San Diego, CA, near Camp Pend-

ton where Corporal Garza was stationed prior to deployment.

Corporal Garza grew up in Kingsville, but finished high school in Jersey City, near Houston, where his father, Oscar Garza, now resides. He joined the Marines shortly after his graduation because his dream was to join the corps.

We all love our country, but there are precious few who are willing to make the ultimate sacrifice and die in the defense of our country; for freedom and independence. The words "duty, honor and country" were not just empty words for Arthur Garza—he embodied their spirit.

Freedom loving people all over the world have taken on the difficult task of liberating the tiny country of Kuwait, a relative unknown in the community of nations. Corporal Garza joined the thousands of Americans who have died in the pursuit and protection of freedom for two centuries all over the world.

The communities of south Texas have a rich heritage of patriotism and dedication to principal—and we have lost a magnificent example of that in Corporal Garza.

My deepest sympathies are with the Garza family and with the community of Kingsville. We have lost a superb man and a heroic citizen. Semper Fi.

CHILD ABDUCTORS' MANDATORY LIFE SENTENCING ACT

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Child Abductors' Mandatory Life Sentencing Act. This bill addresses the inadequate sentencing our justice system uses for convicted kidnapers of children, when the child has not been recovered.

I believe that a criminal convicted of kidnapping a child who has not been recovered must be held responsible for the unknown condition of the child. A kidnaper who has not provided information leading to the child's recovery should not be rewarded by our sentencing codes. This convicted kidnaper should not be treated less severely when sentenced because he has successfully concealed from authorities the whereabouts of the victim.

In recent years, we have become more and more outraged by the increasing exploitation and victimization of American children. Highly publicized kidnapping cases such as that of Melissa Brannen from Virginia, have, I believe, created a ripe environment for Congress to mandate the U.S. Sentencing Commission to amend its existing guidelines for the offense of kidnapping a child, when the child is not recovered. The sentencing guidelines must take into consideration the grim realities that families face when a child is kidnapped, never recovered, and yet there is no evidence of murder. The reality is that the child will probably never be seen alive again.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is critical. Across the Nation, children are being sexually assaulted, murdered, and forgotten. Unfortunately, the press, law enforcement, politicians,

and the general public are unaware of just how common the problem is. According to the Department of Justice's comprehensive study of the number of children missing in the United States, as many as 4,600 children were abducted nationwide by nonfamily members in 1988 alone, and more than 114,000 children were the targets of attempted abductions. Many of these abductions ended within hours, often after sexual assaults, but for some families, the nightmare lasted much longer and may live on to this day.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has maintained records for the past 6 years and reports that there are at least 1,096 cases of nonfamily abductions, and of this number, 245 children have been located alive and 132 have been found dead. This leaves 719 reported cases of abduction where the status of the child, as living or dead, is unknown. We just don't know if these children are alive, but we do know that they have been taken away—against their will—from their families, friends, and schools, and that they could be victims of sexual abuse, sadistic torture, child pornography, or other forms of exploitation. The legacies of the children of these unsolved cases and countless other child victims should motivate us to change the Federal sentencing guidelines for the offense of kidnapping when the child is not returned within 30 days.

Mr. Speaker, currently under the existing Federal Sentencing Guidelines for kidnapping, a convicted kidnaper, even when the child has not been recovered, faces a minimum sentence of 5 to 6 years of imprisonment. Recognizing that children are being victimized in alarming numbers and that we must do more, my bill would amend the sentencing guidelines by stating that if the child victim had not been recovered within 30 days after the abduction, the minimum sentence would be increased by 19 levels to life imprisonment. This is the equivalent to the sentencing imposed for first degree murder, which more closely resembles the probable realities of the victim's situation. This bill simply amends section 1201(g)(2) of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses involving children.

We may not be able to convict this person of murder, sexual exploitation, or torture, but we can certainly punish him more appropriately for abducting a child whose innocent face we will never see again. We must not be fooled into protecting the rights of kidnapers to have short prison terms, when they have made a farce of children's rights to live freely. This is not justice; it is stupidity and it ignores the fact that a kidnaper sentenced to 5 to 6 years in prison may return to society to take your child or mine.

It is high time we get tougher with criminals who harm and take our children. The price we pay for short sentences, which do not deter kidnapers nor motivate them to disclose the child's whereabouts, all allow criminals to return to our communities, is simply too high.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Child Abductors' Mandatory Life Sentencing Act. This bill recognizes the increased suffering involved in a lengthy kidnapping or one where the child is never recovered. It is my hope that it will further several basic purposes of criminal punishment:

detering crime, incapacitating offenders, providing just punishment, and in this case providing an incentive for the child's safe return.

SUPPORT FOR LITHUANIA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm my strong support for Lithuania and its struggle for independence.

Lithuanians can take pride in the fact that they were the first country under Soviet occupation to reestablish the independence that was guaranteed them under the 1920 peace treaty with Moscow, yet cruelly taken away 20 years later. With the stroke of a pen, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin negotiated a secret pact illegally annexing Lithuania, as well as the other two Baltic States, Latvia and Estonia. For the past 51 years, the United States has steadfastly refused to recognize Moscow's rule over these countries. However, it has only been recently that we have been asked to make difficult choices with respect to our long-standing policy.

I find it extremely hypocritical of President Mikhail Gorbachev to so generously offer to negotiate a peace proposal between Iraq and the allied coalition in the Persian Gulf, yet at the same time refuse to peacefully address the issue of his own country's illegal annexation of the Baltic States. What I find even more troublesome, however, is the heretofore highly respected Nobel Peace Commission's decision to award Gorbachev the 1990 peace prize only 6 months after he imposed an economic and cultural blockage of Lithuania. In fact, I wish to take this opportunity to applaud my colleague from Texas, DICK ARMEY, for sponsoring a resolution calling upon the Nobel Committee to withdraw the peace prize and urge my colleagues to cosponsor the resolution.

The recent brutality displayed by the Soviet authorities in their effort to suppress the growing independence movement in the Baltic nations simply cannot be tolerated. On January 23, we unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Soviet Union for their brutal violence and urged President Gorbachev to immediately cease the use of force against the Baltic States. While I supported this resolution, in my view, the language clearly was not strong enough. There have been a number of worthy bills introduced in this body to require our Government to take swift action against the Soviet Union in response to the crackdown. I urge the various committees of jurisdiction over these measures to move forward and allow the Members of the full House the opportunity to make our voices heard on this issue.

There is little question that Gorbachev planned the crackdown in the Baltic States to coincide with the ongoing war effort to liberalize Kuwait from the grasp of Iraq. However, we must not fall prey to his scheme by allowing ourselves to become preoccupied with the liberalization of Kuwait. Clearly the struggle for

freedom in Lithuania is no less important than it is in the Persian Gulf. The United States must do more than merely pay lip service to the cause of freedom in one part of the world while shedding blood for it in another part.

SALUTE TO GRAMMY WINNERS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, last night in New York City the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences [NARAS] paid tribute to the top performers, songwriters, and music industry personnel in the recording industry during the 33d Annual Grammy Awards.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute the Grammy winners in every category—particularly those in the country music categories and those who have connections with the ever-growing music industry in my hometown of Nashville, TN.

During the past 60 years, the country music business has grown into an industry with annual sales approaching \$600 million. According to a recent Harris survey, country music is the best-liked music in America, with over 60 percent of adult Americans stating that country music is their favorite music.

Last year, for the second consecutive year, my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives joined me in adopting a House joint resolution officially proclaiming the month of October as Country Music Month.

I am very, very proud to represent "Music City U.S.A.," the home of country music. I am equally proud to honor this year's Grammy Award winners who are part of the Nashville music scene. I ask my House colleagues to join me in recognizing every nominee with a Nashville connection as well as the contributions of these outstanding individuals who were awarded Grammys:

Song of the year—"From a Distance," Julie Gold.

Pop vocal male—"Oh Pretty Woman," Roy Orbison.

Country song—"Where've You Been," by Jon Vezner and Don Henry and performed by Kathy Mattea.

Country vocal male—"When I Call Your Name," Vince Gill.

Country vocal female—"Where've You Been," Kathy Mattea.

Country group—Kentucky Headhunters.

Country vocal collaboration—"Poor Boy Blues," Chet Atkins and Mark Knopfler.

Country Instrumental—"So Soft, Your Goodbye," Chet Atkins and Mark Knopfler.

Lifetime Achievement Awards—Kitty Wells.

In particular I want to single out the group Take 6 who won the Grammy for best contemporary soul gospel album for their album "So Much 2 Say." Just a few weeks before winning their Grammy, I had the opportunity to hear this marvelous Nashville-based group sing a rendition of the Star Spangled Banner on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. Their performance stirred patriotic feelings deep within my soul.

I also want to salute Nancy Shapiro, executive director of NARAS in Nashville, and Lisa Neideffer, her executive assistant, for the outstanding job they do year after year in coordinating Grammy-related events in Nashville. They should also be recognized for their time and effort for civic and charitable causes in the Nashville area on behalf of NARAS.

I have said before that "there is nothing more American than apple pie, our flag and country music." It is my distinct honor and privilege to pay tribute to this talented group of music industry personnel.

AFL-CIO DESIGNATES FEBRUARY 21 AS "FREE CUBA DAY"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the American Federation of Labor and Council of Industrial Organizations [AFL-CIO] for assisting Cuban workers in their struggle for freedom by designating February 21 as "Free Cuba Day."

The AFL-CIO is working to assist Cuban workers in their struggle to develop free trade unions and assure human rights in Cuba. Their program is based on the American labor movement's earlier successful effort to bolster democracy and trade unions in Poland and Eastern Europe.

The AFL-CIO's Labor Committee for a Free Cuba has spent the last 6 months documenting the worker and human rights abuses under the Castro government so they can ask the International Labor Organization to take action. Specifically, the committee has tried unsuccessfully to visit Cuban Government officials in Washington to demand freedom for two Cuban trade unionists who have been in jail more than 25 years, and to deliver letters written by United States unionists to Cuban dictator Fidel Castro urging the release of these two prisoners.

These two men, Mario Chanes de Armas and Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez both fought for human rights in Cuba, first against the Batista regime, then against Castro. Chanes de Armas, a leader of workers at the Polar Brewery, was arrested on the false charge of conspiring to kill Fidel Castro in 1961, and is now the longest-held political prisoner in the world. Diaz Rodriguez, a bus driver and fisherman, was arrested in 1968 after risking his life to smuggle a group of freedom fighters into Cuba. To date, the Castro regime has refused to meet with the committee, or acknowledge the letters for the release of these two fighters for human rights.

"Free Cuba Day" will begin in Miami with a luncheon in honor of these two brave men. Other events that day will include a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument of Jose Marti in Miami's Jose Marti Park by AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, and reception honoring Cuban community and labor activists at Casablanca Hall.

As cochairman of the House Cuba Freedom Caucus, I recently met with Secretary of Labor designate Lunn Martin, along with the Free

Cuba Committee in Miami, to discuss what can be done to improve human rights in Cuba. Among those attending were Jorge Bello, a director of the Comision de Trabajadores Cubanos Unidos; Luis Villas, field representative for the South Florida AFL-CIO Organizing Program; Marty Urrea, president of the South Florida AFL-CIO; Luis Vinas, business representative for the United Steelworkers of America; Dr. Guillermo J. Grenier, director of the Center for Labor Research and Studies at Florida International University; Anita Cofino, the international representative for the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union; Terry Corrieri, the business representative for the United Food & Commercial Workers Union Local 1625; Jose "Pepe" Candelaria, a director of the Comision de Trabajadores Cubanos Unidos; Yvonne Perez, bargaining agent representative for the United Teachers of Dade; Orlando Urrea, executive director of Allapattah Community Action, Inc.; Dan Miller of the Florida AFL-CIO; and Rafael Cabezas of Brigade 2506.

Let us take a moment to remember today these men who have sacrificed many years of their lives to fight for human rights in Cuba. I wish to thank the AFL-CIO's Labor Committee for a Free Cuba for its efforts to bring human rights to the people of Cuba.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President of the United States and to do away with the electoral college.

If there was ever a time when the electoral college was a good idea, that time has long since passed. In 20th century America, a direct vote of the people should be the sole determinant of our Nation's leader.

Whereas most of the principles set forth in the Constitution by the Founding Fathers have served us well and stood the test of time, the electoral college has become little more than a constitutional anachronism. At best, the electoral college is today a useless ritual. At worst, it subverts the democratic process and the will of the people.

The electoral college is part of the Constitution due to a compromise reached between different factions of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. One faction favored direct popular election of the President, while another faction supported election by the Congress.

Those delegates who favored election of the President by the Congress believed that the people simply could not make an informed choice for the leader of a new and still fragile democracy.

They felt that the common people of 18th century America did not have enough access to information about the Presidential candidates and lacked the education to make a

wise choice. As a compromise between election by the people and election by Congress, the delegates decided on a system whereby the people would select electors from their communities to make the all-important Presidential choice for them.

In theory, these electors were to be well-educated and respected community leaders who were more familiar with national political figures and thus more capable of making an informed decision. The compromise was agreed upon by the constitutional delegates, and the electoral college was born.

Mr. Speaker, maybe there was some validity in 18th century America to the notion of an electoral college making an informed decision about the Presidency. Communication was, in fact, poor and citizens had little access to accurate, timely information about the candidates.

Whatever validity can be seen in that reasoning, however, disappears today in a country where TV, radio, and major newspapers have revolutionized the flow of information to ordinary citizens. Each of these new media outlets brings almost instant awareness of national issues and candidates' views to millions of voters. These voters do not need electors to make their choice for them. Yet, the electoral college lives on.

There are many reasons to abolish the electoral college, but chief among them is the winner take all system which has been adopted by every State in the Nation except Maine.

Under this system, a Presidential candidate who wins an election in a State by a single vote is awarded 100 percent of the State's electoral votes. In effect, the popular vote for the losing candidate in a State is discounted in the final electoral vote count. This situation essentially denies the vote to a different kind of minority in this country: all those who oppose the winning candidate.

It is ironic that we have amended the Constitution seven times to expand the right to vote to a broader class of Americans, yet we continue to effectively deny that right every 4 years to everyone who does not support the candidate who wins a majority in his or her State.

When casting their votes, electors could theoretically vote for any candidate—or any native-born citizen over the age of 35—of their wishes. In practice, electors nearly always cast their surrogate votes for the candidate who wins a majority in their State.

So what is the point of using electors at all? A Senate report in 1826 condemned the use of the Presidential elector as "useless if he is faithful, and dangerous if he is not."

Even if electors are faithful to the candidate who wins their State, a President could still be elected who receives fewer popular votes than an opponent but more electoral votes. Indeed, this has already happened on three occasions in our Nation's history with the elections of John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Benjamin Harrison.

Some say the electoral college favors small States, others say it favors large States. Reasonable people may differ on that issue. But it is clear that the electoral college magnifies the importance of campaigning in certain key States, thus raising issues relevant to those

States to a level of prominence they might not otherwise have. That is unwise and unfair.

The bill I am introducing today requires that the winning Presidential candidate receive a majority of all votes cast in the Nation. If no candidate receives a majority, then a runoff election would be held in which the choice for President would be between the two persons who previously received the highest number of votes. That runoff would be held within 30 calendar days after the results of the original election had been declared.

Our "Living Constitution" has aged gracefully, providing a framework for democracy that has evolved with the times. Still, the electoral college clings to our Constitution, an outmoded habit that we cannot seem to drop. With the strength of our convictions, we can drop this habit.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO FELIX GILES: BLAZING THE TRAILS IN OFF-ROAD RACING

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as you know, during the entire month of February our Nation celebrates Black History Month. This occasion affords us the opportunity to recognize the myriad contributions of African-Americans to our society.

I am proud to rise today to salute Felix Giles, a former Cleveland and outstanding race car driver. Felix recently changed the pages of history by becoming the first African-American to race in the Baja 1,000. This represents an important achievement and I take this opportunity to applaud this young man's efforts.

The Baja 1,000 is known as one of the world's most demanding automobile and motorcycle races. The 728-mile course was routed through the mountain and desert regions between Ensenada, Baja CA, and the Sea of Cortez town of San Felipe. The race is known to create tremendous hardships for drivers. In fact, of the more than 200 starters, only approximately 70 completed the race. That Felix Giles was able to successfully complete the race and, in doing so, make history, represents a two-fold achievement.

Mr. Speaker, it is also interesting to note that prior to the Baja 1,000, Felix became the first African-American driver in a High Desert Racing Association event, the Nevada 500. He and his Rick Sieman team crew finished fifth in the race.

Off-road racing is not the only arena where Felix Giles has excelled. Felix, who is employed by McDonnell Douglas in Long Beach, CA, as a senior engineer scientist, devotes his time and talents to instructing young people. He serves as a positive role model as he successfully delivers the message that the art of racing knows no bounds.

Mr. Speaker, Felix Giles is the son of Jim and Lelia Giles who reside in Cleveland, OH. Jim and Lelia are old friends and I was proud to learn of the many accomplishments of their son. I ask that my colleagues join me in a

special salute to Felix Giles, and I extend my best wishes as he continues to make racing history.

NATHANIEL MCCASLIN

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a constituent who is both a former university colleague of mine and a very special friend, Mr. Nathaniel McCaslin, a professor in the school of social work at Western Michigan University. On January 12, 1991, Nat will be honored by his friends and colleagues in acknowledging his retirement from the university.

Nat began his career as a social worker in 1962 with the department of social services in New York City. From 1967 until 1971, he served as a psychiatric social worker for Queens General/Hillside Hospital and a branch office supervisor with the North Shore Child Guidance Clinic. Nat came to Western Michigan University in 1971 as assistant professor in the school of social work and, subsequently, was promoted to assistant professor and, later, to that of full professor.

I came to know Nat during the period of my own service as a member of Western's political science faculty. Nat was deeply involved in all aspects of university life, and was deeply committed to the welfare of the entire university community. Aside from making countless scholarly contributions to a broad array of social issues, Nat invested a great deal of his personal time serving as an adviser to various groups at the university—the black American advisory committee, the WMUK committee on minority affairs, the hearing committee on termination and disability, the intellectual skills committee, the mentor-mentee program, as well as student retention and college promotion committees.

Nat's commitment to education and public service has always found its expression off as well as on campus. He has committed both time and energy to a vast array of community organizations and causes: past trustee of the Kalamazoo Public Schools; board member of the Borgess Community Mental Health Center; cochair for the Kalamazoo United Negro College Fund Drive; board member of the Kalamazoo Public Schools Foundation; and past chair of program development for the Salvation Army's tutorial program for elementary school students. He has been a consistent voice on behalf of our youth, on behalf of social justice, on behalf of those who are the most vulnerable and the most powerless. For his selfless service, and for his sensitivity and courage, all of the Kalamazoo community is in his debt.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues will want to join me in paying tribute to Nat for his multiple contributions to public education and to his community. We congratulate him upon his retirement and wish him and his family all possible happiness in the years ahead.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE THOMAS C. FERGUSON

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the people of central Texas lost one of their most outstanding public servants last Sunday with the passing of Judge Thomas C. Ferguson. Over the last 60 years, Judge Ferguson truly shaped the community life in the Texas hill country.

A retired district judge, a founding director of the Lower Colorado River Authority, a former mayor and county judge, and a tireless public servant, Tom Ferguson was a "renaissance Texan" and one of the best legal minds of his day. He began as the owner and editor of several newspapers in the Texas hill country, before becoming the attorney for the city of Burnet. He was appointed one of the founding members of the Lower Colorado River Authority in 1935, and went on to serve several terms over the years. In 1947, he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as district judge and was re-elected three times. He continued to serve as a senior judge up until a few months before his death.

Tom Ferguson loved the hill country and the people who lived there, and he dedicated his life to improving their standard of living. His tireless efforts made it possible to bring water and sewer services to rural areas; he helped pave the streets and bring electricity to rural areas. Along with then-Congressman Lyndon Johnson, he helped to make the development of the hill country possible.

Judge Ferguson was widely recognized as an outstanding jurist and community leader. His passing leaves a void that the hill country can never adequately fill. Tom Ferguson was one of a kind, and we in central Texas are fortunate to have had him among us.

Mr. Speaker, in my 27 years in the Congress, I have never known a man more loved or respected than Judge Ferguson. I have asked for his advice and counsel, and he gave it freely and honestly. I know that this community literally revered him. He was a sweet and lovable person, yet he was a strong leader because everyone believed in his honesty and integrity and intelligence we are all better people in central Texas because of the life of this good man.

RETURN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS TO THEIR TRADITIONAL DATES

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce a bill to return the observance of legal public holidays to their traditional calendar dates. I chose this day because tomorrow is the official date of Washington's birthday. As a former history professor, I place great value in national holidays, for they remind us of the sacrifice and bravery of those who fought for the precious freedoms we enjoy today. Even

more important is the role of such holidays in teaching our children about our Nation's heritage. But by arranging the dates to allow for the famed 3-day weekends, we neglect to acknowledge these valiant individuals and concentrate instead on our scramble to get out of town.

In the battle to have the dates changed to Monday, we successfully destroyed the meaning of the holidays by equating them with business and profits. Indeed, a brief look at the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the 1968 debate illustrates this fact. The arguments that carried the day were those which lamented the money which industries lost in absenteeism and in closing down and startup costs resulting from a holiday.

Since 1971, when the Monday holidays first took effect, the meaning of the special days has become increasingly more obscure. An editorial in the New York Times on February 9, 1971, noted this fact and suggested that since we were honoring the dollar over the holidays by moving the dates of observation, why not do away with the names altogether and simply number the holidays.

This past Monday we celebrated President's Day, and I would bet that a large number of Americans did not know what we were celebrating that day. And as the years pass, I believe that more and more of our Nation's citizens, in their anticipation of the long weekends, will neglect to take the time to pause and remember our Nation's history.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my bill to return our legal holidays to their traditional dates and return our heritage to the children of our future.

"WE DO NOT WANT WAR"

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, representatives from New Mexico participated in a 4-day national peace conference in Washington, DC, in January 1991. The conference, organized by Military Families Support Network, explored ways to avoid conflict in the Middle East through negotiation. The text of their statement to all Members of Congress is as follows:

STATEMENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

All across the United States hundreds and hundreds of groups are spontaneously emerging and growing because millions of ordinary citizens, from every walk of life, feel frustrated and are desperately trying to get their voices heard before it is too late.

WE DO NOT WANT WAR

We feel that war is no longer a viable option. War solves no problems. Force solves no problems. Occupation solves no problems. Cases in point: Northern Ireland, Israel, Central America.

Sooner or later negotiations must take place. These negotiations must be conducted with open minds and hearts and can only be successful if there is no loser, no vanquished, no humiliated—otherwise resentments simply smolder beneath the surface to flare up again at a later date.

We feel that these negotiations and all global peacekeeping is the responsibility of the United Nations. We believe the United States should gradually withdraw forces from the Persian Gulf to be replaced by a United Nations peacekeeping force comprised of member nations.

We feel that sanctions, and there are many more that could be applied, and negotiations in good faith are the only possible solutions to this situation and all other global situations which currently exist or may arise in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have a tremendous responsibility and our hearts go out to you. In your hands you not only hold our lives and the lives of our sons and daughters, husbands, wives, mothers, fathers and lovers, but the lives of countless innocent Kuwaitis and Iraqis. Indeed, the very country of Kuwait may be destroyed in the name of liberation.

We leave you with our prayers and our credo, "We believe the peoples of this earth, if allowed to speak together without interference, will discover a solution to the earth's problems. We believe this begins person to person . . . with love."

Peace to you all.

A TRIBUTE TO VERONICA CASTRO: MR. AMIGO 1990

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Ms. Veronica Judith Saenz Castro, the newly selected Mr. Amigo.

Every year, members of the Mr. Amigo Association, who represent the city of Brownsville, TX, travel to Mexico City to select a new Mr. Amigo to serve as the honored guest of the Charro Days festivities in Brownsville, TX. Charro Days is a 4-day international event in which the United States and Mexico join in a celebration featuring the cultures of both countries.

During Charro Days, originally a pre-Lenten festival, Brownsville citizens participate in a series of parades, dances, and parties to demonstrate the good will of both countries. It is a much anticipated, annual festival enjoyed by south Texans and our winter visitors here.

Ms. Veronica Castro is the 27th Mexican citizen to be honored by the Mr. Amigo Association. She was born on October 19, 1951, in Mexico City, to Mrs. Socorro Castro Alba and Mr. Fausto Saenz. At a very young age, she demonstrated her artistic abilities by impersonating the characters of the children's stories read by her mother. Mrs. Socorro Castro Alba has been Veronica's principal adviser and staunchest supporter throughout her career.

At age 15, Veronica began to work in "fotonovelas," while still attending high school. Her first television opportunity came from Manuel "Loco Valdez" in Operation Ja-Ja. She graduated from the Autonomous University of Mexico.

In 1970, Ms. Castro was chosen as "Rostro" of "El Heraldo" in Mexico City. Immediately she made her debut in the movies,

"La Fuerza Inutil," and "Arte de Amar." While filming, she gave birth to her first child, Christian. Shortly thereafter, she met Mr. Ernesto Alonso, who offered her the role of Mariana in the soap opera, "Los Ricos Tambien Lloran" which enjoyed incredible success. Michele, her second son, was born while filming the soap.

The prestigious Mr. Amigo designate is selected on the basis of his or her contribution to international friendship and development of mutual understanding and cooperation between Mexico and the United States. Ms. Castro should be recognized for both her artistic ability and for her contribution to the commitment of understanding between nations.

As Mr. Amigo, Ms. Veronica Castro will receive extraordinary treatment when she visits Brownsville as the city's honored guest during the Charro Days celebration. During her 3 day visit to the border, she will make personal appearances in the Charro Day parade and at other fiesta events. Official welcome receptions will be conducted by organizations in Cameron County, TX, and the cities of Brownsville, TX, and Matamoros, Mexico. Ms. Castro will also be the special guest at the Mr. Amigo Association luncheon and the president's party.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Veronica Castro for being honored with this exclusive award.

PENNSYLVANIA YOUTH HONORED FOR EAGLE SCOUT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating a young man from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

On March 10, 1991, Todd L. Heintzelman of Selinsgrove will join a distinct class of individuals in receiving the award of Eagle Scout, the highest and most prestigious honor in the Boy Scouts of America.

Todd joined the Scouts in 1984. As a Cub Scout he earned the Arrow of Light Award. He was part of the Susquehanna Council contingent to the 1989 National Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. Todd was also a member of Troop No. 419 contingent to Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico. He has been inducted into the Order of the Arrow and received the World Conservation Award, 50 Mile Canoe Award, 50 Mile Afoot Award, and the Historical Trails Award. Since joining the Scouts, Todd has received 30 merit badges.

Todd has served in the positions of troop quartermaster, assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, scribe, and assistant senior leader. He is currently serving as the troop guide.

In addition to his Scouting activities, Todd attends Selinsgrove High School as a freshman where he is a member of the bowling team.

The award of Eagle Scout represents years of discipline, devotion, leadership, honor, and determination—all of which are characteristics of Todd and the Boy Scouts of America. For

his Eagle Scout project, Todd built a nature trail at Walker Lake in western Snyder County which I am happy to have experienced. It was quite obvious that Todd put several weeks of hard work into his project. It is a great addition to the community and one that will continue to provide educational values to all who experience it.

I am very proud of Todd for the accomplishments he has made. He has worked very hard to achieve this goal, and is well-deserving of it. I join his family and friends in congratulating him on this great achievement.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN TORRES

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress it is often our good fortune to meet some of the most outstanding people from our district, from our home State, and from the Nation. I rise today with great pride to bring to the attention of this House an individual from the State of Hawaii who proves that the spirit of people helping people that helped make Hawaii and this Nation what they are today is still alive and well.

The incident I am about to relate, Mr. Speaker, has nothing to do with anyone famous, influential or well-to-do. It is about an average citizen who performed a truly heroic act: Mr. Marvin Torres of Loaa Street in the town of Waipahu, a Honolulu suburb. After I read the account of his deeds in our local daily newspaper, the Honolulu Advertiser, I was filled with renewed pride and appreciation of the American spirit of helping our neighbors and the knowledge that there still exists unselfishness and bravery in this wonderful country of ours. I believe each and every Member of the House will agree after learning of what Mr. Marvin Torres did.

On January 31 of this year Mr. Torres was driving in Waipahu when he saw smoke. On that alone, Mr. Torres turned his van around and headed for the burning home of Rolando Pagatpatan on Ulieo Street. Babysitting their grandchildren at their son's house were Mr. and Mrs. Cadalino Pagatpatan. When Mr. Torres arrived at the Rolando Pagatpatan home, frantic neighbors told him they feared a child—namely 4-month-old Christian Lliongson—was still inside the burning home. News accounts say that without any hesitation Mr. Torres tried to enter the burning home's front door, but was driven back by the blaze. He then ran to the back of the house where the grandfather—already suffering from burns—was trying to get in the window of the baby's room. Thick smoke and heat forced both men back, so Torres broke a neighboring bedroom window, climbed in, and opened the door to the hallway. However, the heat and smoke was too heavy to allow him to enter. Torres climbed back out the window and broke a second window of the baby's bedroom on the other side of the house. Holding his breath, Torres leaned through the window despite intense heat and smoke and felt around the baby's bed until he found the baby and lifted her up through the window.

Mr. Speaker, fire officials say that because of the heroic act of Marvin Torres little Christian Lliongson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lliongson of Kalihi, is alive today. She escaped with only smoke inhalation.

In a time when too many people in this country are unwilling to help their fellow man, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring this inspiring incident to the attention of this body. It proves to me that the overwhelming majority of the people of Hawaii and of the United States retain the values and moral convictions that made my State and our Nation what they are today. I am sure you agree, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Marvin Torres deserves the admiration, respect and gratitude of every Member of this body and ask that we extend our highest regards and recognition of his heroic actions:

UNCOMMON VALOR SAVES LIFE OF INFANT IN
WAIPAHU

MAN ENTERS BURNING HOME TO RESCUE GIRL
(By Terry McMurray)

A Waipahu man was credited yesterday with saving the life of a 4-month-old Kalihi girl trapped in a fire in her uncle's Waipahu home Tuesday.

Investigators believe the fire was started by children playing with matches.

Marvin Torres of Loaa Street was driving in Waipahu when he saw smoke. He turned his van around and headed for the fire at Rolando Pagatpatan's home at 94-537 Ulieo St.

Torres found neighbors yelling that children were inside the burning home, said Glenn Solem, Honolulu Fire Department investigator.

Torres tried to enter the front door, but the blaze drove him back. He then ran to the back of the house where the girl's grandfather, Cadalino Pagatpatan, 68—already suffering from burns—was trying to get in the window of the baby's room.

Thick smoke and heat forced both men back, so Torres broke in a window of a neighboring bedroom, climbed in, and opened the door to the hallway; However, the heat and smoke was too heavy to allow him to enter, Solem said.

Torres climbed back out the window, went to the other side of the house and broke in a second window of the baby's bedroom.

"Heat and smoke poured out but people were crying that the baby was there. He said, 'what the heck,' climbed up, leaned through the window, felt the heat, held his breath, felt the baby's bed, then his hands touched the baby and lifted her up through the window," Solem said.

"I don't know how she got away with just some smoke inhalation except maybe that, when Torres opened the other bedroom door, it let some of the heat and smoke out."

The baby—Christian Lliongson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lliongson of Kalihi—was treated at Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children, then released yesterday. Her grandfather, Pagatpatan, was in serious condition at Straub Clinic and Hospital with burns over a third of his body.

Solem said the grandfather discovered a living room couch burning where two other grandchildren, ages 2 and 3, had been playing.

The grandfather tried to beat out the fire with his hands. He then pulled his wife outside when she came from the baby's room to see what was happening. The other two children ran out on their own.

Solem said the grandfather suffered more burns trying to re-enter the living room. He

then ran around back where Torres found him at the baby's room window.

The grandparents were baby-sitting their daughter's baby and three-year-old son, Mark, and their son's daughter, Christy, 2.

The fire did an estimated \$160,000 damage. Solem said he plans to submit Torres' name for Mayor Frank Fasi's "Good Guy" award.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS CHEER-LEADERS—NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the cheerleading squad from Christian Brothers High School in Memphis captured the 1991 UCA National Championship, its fourth national title in the last 6 years.

I would like to ask this House to join me in saluting these fine young men and women, who have demonstrated not only athletic excellence, but academic achievement as well. They are wonderful examples of young people of character and commitment of which our community is justly proud.

I ask that the following roster of team members and accompanying account of their championship season be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Christian Brothers High School Cheerleaders captured the 1991 UCA National High School Cheerleading Championship on February 3, 1991, at Sea World in Orlando, Florida.

Christian Brothers High School cheerleading team has competed in the UCA National Championship for the past 6 years, capturing the national title four times (1986, 1987, 1989, 1991). In 1988 and 1990 the team placed third in the country. CBHS is the only co-ed cheerleading team in the country to win four national titles.

The National High School Cheerleading Championship is administered by Universal Cheerleaders Association and is sponsored in part by the Personal Products Company, a division of Johnson and Johnson. Jeff Webb, president and founder of UCA, hosted the 1991 National Championship along with Julianne McNamara, 1984 Olympic Gymnastic Gold Medalist. The 1991 National Championships will be televised by ESPN in March.

This year the Personal Products Company awarded \$67,100 in scholarship prize money to the top five teams in each division. The CBHS team received \$17,000. Each cheerleader received a \$1,000 U.S. Savings Bond, a National Champion jacket, and an individual trophy. The school's cheer fund will receive \$1,000 as well as a big trophy. In the 6 years of competition, the CBHS varsity cheerleading squad has won \$31,400 in scholarship money.

The Universal Cheerleaders Association has conducted the National High School Cheerleading Championship for the past 12 years. More than 30,000 high school cheerleading squads in the United States are eligible for the competition at the regional level. The regional champions, as well as the other top squads, are invited to participate in the National Championship. There were 29

coed teams competing for the national title this year.

The CBHS cheer team consists of 16 young men and women and two alternates. The young men attend Christian Brothers High School, an all-male private Catholic high school, while the young women attend either St. Agnes Academy or Immaculate Conception High School, both are all-girl private Catholic high schools. The 1991 National championship squad consisted of seven seniors, six juniors, three sophomores, and three freshmen. The squad is coached by two former Memphis State cheerleaders and has a financial and travel advisor as well as a CBHS faculty advisor.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS HIGH SCHOOL 1991 NATIONAL CHAMPION CHEERLEADING SQUAD

Captain	Rachel Galler	Senior.
Cocaptain	Wendy Lucchesi	Senior.
Cocaptain	Rileyann Williams	Senior.
	Christine Batts	Junior.
	Melanie Bosi	Junior.
	Lila Paig	Junior.
	Michelle Headley	Sophomore.
	Jennie Robilio	Sophomore.
	Michelle Thoda	Sophomore.
	Erin O'Connell	Freshman.
	Cynthia Thompson	Freshman.
	Leslie Thompson	Freshman.
Captain	Jack Trim	Senior.
Cocaptain	Steven Evers	Senior.
	Mitch Dunn	Senior.
	Billy Holloway	Senior.
Alternate	Heath Peterson	Junior.
Alternate	John Piovarczy	Junior.
Coach	Gordon Kelly	6th year coach at CBHS; former head cheerleader at Memphis State University
Coach	Van VanEaton	2d year coach at CBHS; former head cheerleader at Memphis State University
Sponsor	Patty McCullough	5th year sponsor; travel and financial adviser.
Faculty Advisory	Br. Ray Bonderer, FSC	4th year faculty adviser; liaison between the squad and the school administration.
Principal	Br. Chris Englert, FSC	Christian Brothers High School.
Principal	Mrs. Marion Swicker	St. Agnes Academy.
Principal	Mrs. Cheri Camler	Immaculate Conception High School.

NATIONAL SENIOR NUTRITION WEEK

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I am pleased to introduce a resolution declaring the week of May 13, 1991 as "National Senior Nutrition Week."

This week, celebrated annually by the National Association of Nutrition and Aging Services Providers [NANASP] in conjunction with Older Americans Month, is a time for all nutrition programs and providers to stress the importance of meals programs in the daily lives

of our Nation's senior citizens. Many of the services provided by NANASP are done through title III of the Older Americans Act, an historic legislative masterpiece designed to provide basic human and social services to our Nation's elderly.

One of the most visible signs of the success of the Older Americans Act lies within its meals programs, both congregate and home delivered. When Congress first authorized the Elderly Nutrition Program in the early 1970's, it envisioned the program to serve as an important mechanism for fostering social interaction among participants and facilitating social service delivery as well as providing nutrition services.

The Nutrition Program is viewed as a means of providing health promotion services through sound nutrition practices, while at the same time providing a range of supportive activities to those elderly most in need of supportive services. Since its enactment, the Nutrition Program of the Older Americans Act has received the greatest share of funding.

This year it is expected that approximately 260 million meals will be served in a combination of congregate and home delivered programs. About 145 million will be congregate and 115 million home delivered. The role of NANASP and other meals providers, which is much more than just providing a meal, is crucial in this procedure. Almost every community in America has access to a senior nutrition program. Often these nutrition programs provide the elderly with a viable alternative to institutionalization, and become increasingly important as our elderly population grows. When a senior has access to a center within their community, the program nourishes them physically, as well as socially, and emotionally. All too often the personal visit by the Meals on Wheels volunteer or driver, or the interaction with others at a congregate site, is the only social contact for many elderly Americans.

Later this year, Congress will be called upon to reauthorize the Older Americans Act. I can think of no better way to reinforce our commitment to older Americans than by ensuring that the meals programs, funded by the Older Americans Act, remain intact so they can continue to serve seniors, especially those who need it the most.

As we prepare to celebrate Older Americans Month, and National Senior Nutrition Week, I would like to take a moment to congratulate NANASP and all other senior nutrition providers for the invaluable services they are providing. The board of directors, the staff, the membership, and the volunteers are all to be commended for the fine work they do, the energy they constantly display and the compassion they always exhibit. They are the ones who make National Senior Nutrition Week more than just a week out of the year, and the meal more than just a meal.

REV. OTHA GILYARD

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a constituent and very special friend of

mine, Rev. Otha Gilyard, the pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church in Kalamazoo, MI. On Tuesday, November 20, the Upjohn Institute presented Otha with the E. Earl Wright Community Achievement Award. The award is presented annually to an individual who has made a significant impact on the quality of life in Kalamazoo County, and who exemplifies the values and commitments of the late Dr. Wright—an individual whose humanitarian contributions were felt throughout the Kalamazoo community.

Otha began his impressive ministerial career as a chaplain at Homsburg Prison in Pennsylvania. From there, he went on to serve as the pastor of the Second Calvary Baptist Church in New Jersey until 1975 when he arrived in Kalamazoo, MI, to become the pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church. His care and concern for others have not been limited to his congregation, but have been felt throughout Kalamazoo.

Otha Gilyard is deeply committed to community service. He simply cannot say no when there are people in need, or problems to be solved. He has invested both time and seemingly endless energy in a vast array of community and professional organizations. His leadership roles include the presidency of the Kalamazoo Ministerial Alliance, board member of the Kalamazoo Alcoholic and Drug Abuse Center, board member of the Kalamazoo Offender Aid and Restoration Program, board of trustees member of Kalamazoo College, board member of the Girl Scout Council, task force member of the Kalamazoo County Jail, board member of the Northside Community Development Association, board member of Safe House—an aftercare facility for alcoholics and addicts; in addition, Otha is past president of the Kalamazoo chapter of the NAACP.

Otha's leadership, drive, and selflessness have been repeatedly recognized by his friends and colleagues. Most recently, in tribute to his effective advocacy on behalf of seniors within the minority community, he received the 1990 Aging America Award of Excellence from the Southcentral Michigan Commission on Aging.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join with me in acknowledging an individual who personifies the very best in America's tradition of community service, and in thanking Otha Gilyard for the sensitive and caring leadership he has given to the Kalamazoo community these past several years. I feel privileged to represent an individual who gives so much of himself in service to others. Otha's multiple contributions to those in need and to his community make him truly deserving of the E. Earl Wright Community Achievement Award.

A SALUTE TO MORTON L. MANDEL, BUSINESS EXECUTIVE OF THE YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise and take this occasion to salute Morton L. Mandel, chairman of Premier Industrial Corp., in Cleveland, OH. Mr. Mandel was recently

honored by the Sales and Marketing Executives of Cleveland as the Local Business Executive of the Year. Mr. Mandel is an outstanding individual and certainly deserving of this honor.

Morton Mandel and his brothers, Jack and Joe Mandel, founded Premier Industrial Corp., in Cleveland in 1940. The autoparts firm was started with a capital investment of \$900. Over the years, Premier has grown into a Fortune 500 company with annual sales of \$626 million.

Mr. Speaker, in a recent interview, Morton Mandel stated that paying attention to customer service, including keeping a large inventory of parts on hand, and taking care to deliver parts when needed, have been the key to the company's success. That success is evidenced by a recent incident where the firm rushed a sophisticated electronics part to a company supplying naval satellite and radar navigation equipment to troops in the Persian Gulf. The part was rushed to Norfolk, VA, and then flown by helicopter to the deck of an aircraft carrier already en route to the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, Morton Mandel continues to be very active in the day-to-day operations of Premier. He is highly respected as a top executive with extraordinary management skills. However, these management skills are not devoted solely to Premier; Morton was also instrumental in the planning and development of Cleveland's MidTown Corridor project, a successful neighborhood revitalization effort.

Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed a deep friendship with Morton Mandel that has spanned many years. He is an outstanding businessman, a leader, and a dedicated and caring individual. I am pleased that he is our Local Business Executive of the Year, and I take pride in saluting him at this time. I ask that my colleagues would join me in paying tribute to this outstanding individual.

BALANCED BUDGET/SPENDING LIMITATION AMENDMENT

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the balanced budget/spending limitation amendment to the Constitution.

Although it was hailed by some as landmark deficit reduction legislation, last year's budget accord has done little to reduce the deficit. Red ink will flow at a record \$318.1 billion this year, and, if the administration's forecast is not overly optimistic, the deficit will total \$280.9 billion next year.

The reason that the agreement failed is that it relied on massive tax increases, rather than spending constraints, to accomplish its goal. The American people know by now that Congress will not voluntarily reduce spending. Congress has already spent last year's tax increase and more.

Statutory fixes of the budget process have also proven ineffective. In fact, every budget process reform that has been made over the years has been routinely waived, ignored, amended, or repealed.

The fact is, the only way to impose fiscal discipline on the Congress and reduce the Federal budget deficit is with a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Unlike the balanced budget amendment that the House considered last July, the amendment I am introducing today gets at the heart of the problem—excessive Government spending. The balanced budget/spending limitation amendment not only requires a balanced budget, but also caps Federal spending at 19 percent of gross national product, a level that roughly reflects the average level of Federal receipts over the last 25 years.

The spending cap will prevent the balanced budget requirement from simply becoming an excuse to impose massive tax increases. It will provide Congress with a positive incentive to enact policies that encourage economic growth and opportunity. As the economy grows, so too does revenue, allowing Congress to spend proportionately more on the programs it deems most desirable.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the initiative, and ask that the text of the amendment be reprinted in the RECORD at this point:

H.J. RES. —

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Except as provided in this article, expenditures of the United States Government for any fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for that fiscal year.

"SEC. 2. Except as provided in this article, the expenditures of the United States Government for a fiscal year may not exceed 19 per centum of the Nation's gross national product for the last calendar year ending before the beginning of such fiscal year.

"SEC. 3. The Congress may, by law, and subject to article I, section 7 of the Constitution, provide for suspension of the effect of sections 1 and 2 of this article for any fiscal year for which three-fifths of the total membership of each House shall provide, by a rollcall vote, for a specific excess of outlays over estimated revenues.

"SEC. 4. The Congress shall implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 5. This article shall apply to the first fiscal year beginning after its ratification and subsequent fiscal years, but not to fiscal years beginning before October 1, 1996."

THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN NATIONAL FOREST

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, along with our colleague, BARBARA VUCANOVICH, I am today introducing legislation which, if enacted,

would rename the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit to the Lake Tahoe Basin National Forest. The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit consists of portions of three national forests: El Dorado and Tahoe in California, and Toiyabe in Nevada.

Mr. Speaker, there are two main reasons to pass this legislation:

First, it would provide identity to the national forest lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and eliminate confusion among the public and others concerning the national forest status of the Lake Tahoe Basin. Presently, the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit's name is unique in the National Forest System and lacks national forest identification.

Second, this legislation would reduce administrative costs of operating a management unit by consolidating the three forests which comprise the management unit.

Mr. Speaker, I want to stress that this legislation has no local opposition. Furthermore, this legislation has no effect in current multiple-use management practices or on the proportion of tax receipts directed to the counties within the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

Mr. Speaker, I urge quick action on this noncontroversial legislation.

TAX CONCERN

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I have received an excellent letter from one of my constituents, Joan Ausenbaugh of Dawson Springs, KY.

In her letter Joan Ausenbaugh, a 14-year-old student at Dawson Springs Junior High School, expresses her deep concern that the ability of average Americans to save money for their children's college educations is being jeopardized by the amount of taxes they are being asked to pay. She feels current tax policy favors the rich and unduly burdens middle-income taxpayers, and she would like to see this inequity corrected.

I urge my colleagues to read the letter from Joan Ausenbaugh. The letter follows in its entirety:

DAWSON SPRINGS, KY,
November 26, 1990.

Congressman CARROLL HUBBARD,
Rayburn Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: I am 14 years old and I attend Dawson Springs Junior High. I don't understand why President Bush wants to raise taxes on average people and not on rich people. I think he should let the people vote for it, because everyone in the Congress is rich and they aren't going to vote to have their taxes raised.

The President says to keep saving money for college to get an education, but how are we going to save for college when we have to save our money to pay for the taxes. Rich people don't even have to save. They just say what they want and they have it.

I just want to ask the President two things: does he want us to get an education or pay for taxes, and is he raising our taxes instead of the rich because the Government

is broke and doesn't have the money right now to pay for taxes because they blew it?

Sincerely,

JOAN AUSENBAUGH.

IN SUPPORT OF THE MOBILITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise as an original cosponsor of the Mobility Assistance Act of 1991 being introduced today by my colleague and friend, Representative NICK J. RAHALL II.

This legislation, designed to move our Nation toward a more balanced distribution of Federal transit money with a precise targeting of aid to those citizens who need it the most, is an innovation plan that shows great promise. While the bill is mainly directed at those living in rural areas, it also responds to the special needs of seniors and other transportation dependent groups through expansion of section 16 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act. The addition of section 16 in 1970 to UMTA marked the beginning of special efforts by Congress to plan, design, and set aside funds for the purpose of modifying transportation facilities for improved access by the elderly and disabled. This year, as we face the reauthorization of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, we have a unique opportunity to improve transportation services for the elderly and the transportation-dependent by supporting this legislation.

As the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, with oversight responsibility over all federally funded human and social programs for the elderly, I am a strong advocate of programs designed to help the elderly remain active, independent, and living within their own communities. One critical method of achieving that form of independence lies within whatever transportation services are available in those communities. Transportation is a vital lifeline for older Americans and a critical factor in their ability to maintain their independence. Lack of transportation services undermine the effectiveness of the programs that serve the elderly and the disabled.

Another key piece of legislation being reauthorized this year is the Older Americans Act, which for over 25 years has provided critical human and social services to older Americans 60 years of age and over. In fiscal year 1989, nearly 7 million persons were recipients of transportation services under the Older Americans Act. Approximately 10 percent of Older Americans Act funds are used for transportation services.

At a hearing held by my subcommittee in February 1990, Commissioner Joyce T. Berry of the Administration on Aging presented the subcommittee members with a congressionally mandated study outlining the unmet needs of our country's elderly population. Transportation emerged as a key unmet need across the Nation.

On January 29, 1991, the Subcommittee on Human Services held its first hearing of the

102d Congress. The title was "Transportation in the 90's: Keeping America's Elderly Moving." At this hearing, testimony received from the Honorable BROCK ADAMS, former Secretary of Transportation, from area agency on aging directors, from the Community Transportation Association of America, and from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration detailed important concerns about the status of transportation services in our Nation. Unfortunately, many of the concerns expressed at the hearing were also raised in the past. Among those concerns were the need for increased funding; the coordination of existing programs; the targeting of beneficiaries; changes in funding patterns; the differences that exist in rural and urban transportation needs; the absence of reported data, as well as the safety of older drivers.

The Mobility Assistance Act of 1991 is a good first step towards addressing many of these concerns, and it is a plan that is long overdue. We all agree there is a need for improved transportation services for the elderly and the disabled. I would like to commend Mr. RAHALL for his foresight in introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

DESERT STORM PRAYER

HON. JOHN F. REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, since the days of its founding the people of Rhode Island have been fiercely proud of their Nation and the courageous members of our Armed Services. Today there are several hundred Rhode Islanders serving in Operation Desert Storm. I have had an opportunity to talk to some of them before they left for Saudi Arabia. They were filled with the emotions any highly trained soldier about to face combat; they were excited and nervous, with an edge of trepidation. Now, they face battle, and Virginia Louise Doris of Warwick has written a poem for them. The poem, "Desert Storm Prayer," eloquently expresses our hope for their continued safety, and our desire for peace. I would like to share this message with my colleagues.

DESERT STORM PRAYER

God bless our fighter's stand!
Keep them in heart and hand one with our own!

From all their foes defend,
Be their brave comrade's friend,
On all their realms descend,
Protect their home!

Father, with loving care,
Guard thou our nation's fair,
Guide all their ways:

Thine arms their shelter be,
From them by land and sea,
Bid storm and danger flee,
Prolong their days!

Lord, let war's tempest cease,
Fold the whole Earth in peace,
Under thy wings!

Make all the nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till thou shalt reign alone,
Great King of Kings!

COLUMNIST TOM WICKER CRITICIZES STATEHOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as the House and the Senate move toward resolution of legislation providing for a political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico, I think it incumbent that my colleagues really think through the statehood option. I have great respect for the institution of statehood, Mr. Speaker, but I am convinced that the existing Commonwealth status option in such a plebiscite is not in the best interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States.

More and more, Mr. Speaker, other voices seem to share that point of view, and these voices range across the political spectrum: Democrat and Republican, liberal and conservative. Surprisingly, they come from such disparate voices as the conservative syndicated columnists James Kilpatrick and Patrick Buchanan and the liberal columnist Tom Wicker of the New York Times. Even though I, a Democrat, seldom share the views of Mr. Kilpatrick and Mr. Buchanan, I inserted their columns in the RECORD last year in which they questioned granting statehood to Puerto Rico.

Now comes Tom Wicker, the celebrated columnist of the New York Times, and I think his observations of February 9, 1991, make good food for thought as my colleagues in the 102d Congress ponder anew, legislation in the House and the Senate that would authorize a three-way political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico:

THE 51ST STATE?

(By Tom Wicker)

"I want Puerto Rico to become the 51st state," President Bush has said. Does he realize that would mean fewer Puerto Ricans in private-sector jobs, more on welfare, and a probable additional cost of \$17 billion to the U.S. Treasury?

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh told Congress this week that the Administration favors a plebiscite in which Puerto Ricans might well vote for statehood. Senator Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, the chairman of the committee preparing plebiscite legislation, says Puerto Ricans' choice in that vote would be "morally binding" on Congress.

Mr. Thornburgh questioned the constitutionality of the only other likely status alternative—an improved, virtually autonomous version of the present Puerto Rican "commonwealth." A third option, independence, is not believed to have sufficient support to be a real possibility for the island.

Mr. Bush's desire for statehood is hard to understand, although the island's Republican Party also favors it. From a narrowly partisan point of view, Puerto Rico as a state would rate two senators and five or six members of the House. That's larger than a number of present delegations, including some that usually vote Republican; and the Puerto Rican delegation might well be all or mostly Democratic.

From a broader perspective, moreover, the island insists on maintaining its Spanish culture, which would make it the only state with Spanish as its official language. Even

Puerto Rican Republicans agree on that—though mainland Republicans hardly can be enthusiastic about such an exception.

Economically, statehood would be a disaster for the island. It would mean the loss of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's exemption from U.S. taxes, under Section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code. No state is entitled to claim such an exemption, which has been applicable to Puerto Rico since before commonwealth status was achieved in 1952. That's one good reason the island's annual per capita income has risen since then from a few hundred dollars to more than \$6,000 a year.

Not only would statehood bring the Federal income tax to Puerto Rico; a Peat Marwick study estimated that 72 percent of the companies that have put about 2,000 industrial plants on the island, because of its tax advantages, might leave once statehood caused the loss of those advantages. That would mean the flight of 80,000 to 145,000 jobs, the study suggested.

A Congressional Budget Office report similarly found that if Puerto Rico's commonwealth tax advantages were lost, unemployment—averaging 14.6 percent even now—would increase by 100,000 within the decade. Under statehood, Puerto Rican gross product would fall by 10 to 15 percent in the same period.

Under the prevailing commonwealth status, however, economic growth is projected at a real annual rate of 2.5 to 4 percent. That's important to other Americans because Puerto Rico already buys more mainland goods than Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Columbia combined—\$9.4 billion in 1989.

Why would Puerto Ricans opt for statehood if it meant they had to pay United States income taxes while their economy was shattered? One reason is that many islanders are too poor to pay income tax, and statehood would make many eligible for nearly double welfare benefits—causing an estimated \$17 billion rise in Federal outlays for Puerto Rico, a short-term bonanza.

Statehood would allow the islanders to participate in Presidential elections, and to send a voting delegation to Congress. Many Puerto Ricans seem also to believe that it would magically produce for them a living standard equal to that of mainland Americans, whose per capita income is far higher—even in Mississippi, the poorest of the current states.

Commonwealth supporters, like Gov. Rafael Hernández Colón, believe they can win a plebiscite, though polls now give statehood a narrow lead. They hope commonwealth status can be so defined in the Senate's plebiscite legislation that, if voters opt for it, Congress could not change it in the future. But Mr. Thornburgh said the Constitution required United States territories, other than states, to be controlled by Congress; therefore, he argued, Congress could take away commonwealth status any time it chose.

If sustained by Bennett Johnston's committee, that's a telling argument against commonwealth and for statehood—and one that raises the question whether President Bush grasps the real consequences of what he says he wants for Puerto Rico.

THE COMPUADD CORPORATION

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, last week, I visited the CompuADD Corp. facility in my home city, Austin, TX. CompuADD is a company which designs, manufactures, and markets personal computers. It was started in 1982 by a former Texas Instruments engineer, Bill Hayden. Today, the company employs over 1,500 people and currently has sales of more than \$500 million.

The company's growth and track record is impressive. However, what is most impressive about CompuADD is that it has been chosen by the U.S. Central Command to provide personal computer equipment and supplies for behind-the-scenes support of Operation Desert Storm. This \$31 million contract is being paid for by the gulf peace fund which administers Japan's cash contribution to Operation Desert Storm.

After touring the CompuADD facility I had an opportunity to speak with the employees as they are changing shifts. They are very proud to provide our troops in the Middle East with the very best equipment possible. The employees worked around the clock to get the first order of computer equipment to the Middle East within 3 weeks. They seemed to each be personally committed to the men and women serving in the Persian Gulf.

They explained to me that each pretested computer is packed in a specially made rugged carrying case and includes everything the user will need to operate his or her work station including peripheral equipment and supplies, a handbook with phone numbers for the 24-hour number at CompuADD in Austin and things like T-shirts and sunglasses to boost the troops' morale.

Mr. Speaker, I was impressed and proud of what I saw at the CompuADD facilities in Austin and I commend them for their good work and commitment to the troops in the Persian Gulf. I know that other companies across the land are likewise rendering service to our troops. We are proud of American enterprise and I am pleased that one of these companies is from my district.

MORTGAGE REVENUE BOND BILL INTRODUCED

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with 19 of my colleagues from the Ways and Means Committee, legislation to make permanent the Mortgage Revenue Bond Program.

The MRB Program has been a tremendous success, but unfortunately it expires at the end of this year. It has helped hundreds of thousands of people achieve their dream of homeownership—individuals who could not otherwise have purchased their first home.

According to recent census figures, the national rate of homeownership declined between 1980 and 1989, the first decade-long decline since the 1930's. And only 14.5 percent of renters age 24 to 34 would qualify for a conventional loan. The MRB Program is an important component of any effort to reverse this trend.

The MRB Program has been extended each time it has come up for renewal. Now is the time to make this proven program permanent.

I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and help bring the dream of homeownership, to those to whom it might otherwise, only remain a dream.

THE EISENHOWER LEGACY

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to commend Mr. Ralph E. Becker, author of "Miracle on the Potomac" for his contributions to the cataloging of the history of the Kennedy Center. Mr. Becker's work is especially notable in one particular achievement: restoring to the record the cultural role played by President Dwight Eisenhower, during whose administration the first authorizing legislation for the Center was passed.

While the name Dwight Eisenhower usually brings to mind his achievements as a great military leader and someone who through his great leadership brought peace and prosperity during his 8 years in office, his contributions to our Nations cultural fabric has been largely overlooked. To neglect the role he has played in our cultural history, especially in the development of the Kennedy Center, not only omits a significant item of cultural history but also serves to perpetuate an image of the man that does disservice to his memory.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to request that Mr. Ralph Becker's remarks from his address, "The Cultural Legacy of Eisenhower," which he gave in October, 1990 at "the Eisenhower Centennial Celebration, A Retrospective View" sponsored by Gettysburg College and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Society, be inserted into the RECORD. I would also like to take this time to recommend to my colleagues, that they take the opportunity presented to them and read Mr. Ralph Becker's address:

THE EISENHOWER LEGACY

(Remarks of Ralph E. Becker)

Friends of Eisenhower, I am very proud to join my esteemed colleagues gathered here: Richard Coe, critic emeritus of the Washington Post, was a strong advocate for a national cultural center despite major opposition from his colleagues and the editor of his newspaper, a long-time friend, he is the perfect individual to moderate this panel of experts. No one is more qualified than author Dr. Elise Kirk to discuss Eisenhower's musical and entertainment programs at the White House:

Unfortunately, Abbott Washburn has to be in Washington as Chairman of the celebration at the Eisenhower Theater of the Kennedy Center. However, he sent as a sub-

stitute his distinguished cousin, Dr. Malcolm McLean of Minnesota. Dr. McLean is past president of Northland College of Minnesota, a political and cultural officer of USIA who served in Brazil, Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. He was Director of Arts of St. Paul, Minnesota and will speak about USIA, Voice of America and the People-to-People Program. Raymond Freeman, deputy director of the National Park Service for many years, is intimately acquainted with Mission 66 and the renaissance of the National Park Service, including restoration of Ford's Theatre and Independence Hall. The International Cultural Exchange Program initiated by Ike—notably the USUSSR cultural exchange agreement he negotiated with Nikita Khrushchev—will be covered adeptly by Guy E. Coriden, Jr., for many years a member of the United States Department of State.

No accurate portrait of President Eisenhower, whose eight years in office brought peace and prosperity, would be complete without his cultural achievements being fully recognized. His devotion to the betterment of the cultural fabric of our lives has been hidden, whatever the reason, under a bushel basket for thirty years. It is now time to illuminate this dimension of our 34th President.

William Bragg Ewald, his biographer and an official of his administrations, is also a panelist of this symposium. Paraphrasing Carl Sandburg, Ewald described him best when he said: "Ike was steel and velvet . . . as hard as rock and soft as drifting fog, one who held in his heart and mind the paradox of terrible storm and peace unspeakable and perfect." It is undoubtedly from these overlooked qualities—the "velvet" and the "heart" in him—that Eisenhower's commitment to the arts derived.

It was in 1800 that President John Adams issued a mandate for the new capital city of Washington, D.C. He mandated that it should become "the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth and population—a seat of government and of culture."

Turning the dream of an early President into reality took the initiative of a modern one and nearly 200 years. It was Eisenhower who answered the call. His commitment became public record in 1955 in his second State of the Union message, when he said ". . . the Federal government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities. I shall recommend the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts . . . to advise the Federal government on ways to encourage artistic endeavor and appreciation." He made good on his promise and on July 1, 1955 in Newport, Rhode Island, he signed Public Law 128 creating the D.C. Auditorium Commission. The act established a 21-member bipartisan commission to formulate "plans for the design, location, financing and construction in the District of Columbia for a civic auditorium . . . and a music, fine arts and mass communication center." The commission endured continued onslaughts and opposition over the site chosen in Foggy Bottom for almost two years but on August 8, 1957 the House Appropriations Committee refused the request for a \$25,000 operation budget and its effort died for lack of funding by Congress.

Perseverance, however, paid off and like a phoenix rising from its own ashes, the cultural center regenerated itself in the form of bills introduced in the House and Senate by Congressman Frank Thompson and Senator

William Fulbright in January of 1958. These bills were successors to pioneer bills introduced in the House in 1953, Eisenhower's inaugural year, by Congressman Carroll Kearns, Republican of Pennsylvania and Congressman Charles D. Howell, Democrat of New Jersey.

Unprecedented and historic, the story behind the funding and construction of the Center is exciting. The origins of the Center during the Eisenhower years were not smooth sailing. We were beset with problems from the outset. We had to deal with a constant lack of funds, opposition from Capitol Hill and vitriolic criticisms from native Washingtonians.

The site originally chosen for the National Cultural Center was the spot on the Mall now occupied by the National Air & Space Museum. Selection of this site inspired a controversy that lasted seven long years and was resolved only by intervention of the Eisenhower White House. As a result of actions taken by Sherman Adams, Ike's Chief of Staff, and Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton, the Center was able to obtain from the Corps of Engineers the magnificent site in Foggy Bottom where it stands today. This led directly to passage of the National Cultural Center Act—Public Law 85-874—which Ike signed on September 2, 1958. It also cleared the way for construction of both the Air & Space Museum and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, which provided a much-needed Potomac River crossing.

During the heat of battle, debates and hearings were held and Congressman Bob Jones of Scottsboro, Alabama, Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee and a great quarterback for the Center, requested a letter from President Eisenhower supporting the Center. I phoned Chief of Staff Sherman Adams who immediately had Bryce Harlow write the letter for the President's signature. At the time we had troops in Lebanon and Eisenhower taking the time to dispatch such a letter sent a powerful message to Congress concerning its importance. The letter was sent to Chairman Buckley in August—and truly became the turning point in the entire struggle to locate the Center in Foggy Bottom, in the closing days of the Session. I quote from it now:

"Dear Mr. Chairman: I am writing you with reference to legislation pending before your committee which would authorize the national cultural center here in Washington on a site mandated by the Federal government with funds raised by voluntary contributions. There has long been a need for more adequate facilities in the Capital for the presentation of the performing arts. An auditorium and other facilities such as are provided for in pending legislation, established and supported by contributions from the public, would be a center of which the entire Nation could be proud. I hope that the Congress will complete action on this legislation during this session."

The stalemate was a long and arduous one but those in favor of the site persevered and at long last on September 2, 1958 Ike signed the legislation authorizing a national cultural center—Public Law 85-874—the National Cultural Center Act. His message at the time was clear, succinct, and prophetic:

"The cultural center belongs to the entire country. The challenge of its development offers to each of us a noble opportunity to add to the aesthetic and spiritual fabric of America."

As President, he championed the concept of a national cultural center, strongly endorsing the legislation creating it.

These three milestones are yet another dimension of his cultural commitment for the City and the Nation, which recast Washington's bleak cultural history. Just one of these projects alone constitutes a monumental feat, the three together point out the awesome scope of his legacy. An added major benefit was that his foresight paved the way for Federal participation in the arts—the establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities—which occurred during the Johnson administration. Look at Federal and state participation in the arts today, running into billions of dollars.

In 1959 I was appointed by President Eisenhower as a founding trustee and general counsel of the National Cultural Center. My recent book, "Miracle on the Potomac: The Kennedy Center from the Beginning," chronicles the monumental task of creating a cultural center worthy of the Nation. I wrote it as a tribute to President Eisenhower. Although the Center is named for President John F. Kennedy, to be reminded of Eisenhower's seminal contribution in no way diminishes the appropriateness of the Center as a living memorial to President Kennedy. His love for the arts and the importance he gave them in the achievement of national goals are as much a part of the Center as its architecture. But to neglect the role that Eisenhower played in the Center's chancy beginnings not only omits a significant item of cultural history but also serves to perpetuate an image of the man that does disservice to his memory.

During his lifetime and since his death, most historians have focused with good reason on Eisenhower's accomplishments as soldier and statesman. But there was more to Ike, even the public Ike, than his effectiveness as a leader in difficult times. For him, the arts were part of a much larger quest for better understanding among the peoples of the world. He encouraged Americans of all races, creeds and occupations to visit and communicate with their counterparts in many different lands. His interest in cultural performances at the White House included many first, particularly Broadway musicals as well as opera, ballet and symphony presentations.

Eisenhower, the professional military man, had observed firsthand the impact of propaganda during World War II, and from this experience he had learned something about psychological warfare. What Ike saw of men and women in wartime only served to reinforce his basic faith in the good will and good sense of ordinary people. "People want peace so badly," he once observed, "that someday governments are going to have to get out of the way and let them have it."

From this sentiment derived the international cultural exchange and People-to-People programs. He did not stop there, he was the first President to initiate restoration of Ford's Theatre as a historic site and a viable theatrical venue.

However, I believe the National Cultural Center, renamed the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in 1964, must be numbered among Eisenhower's finest achievements. It is for the reasons I have mentioned that I wanted to write *Miracle on the Potomac*—to bring the genesis of this great institution to the public. It is the story behind the struggle to bring the Center to life, the story behind the struggle to bring Eisenhower's dream to life.

Despite the dire predictions of its early critics, today the Center flourishes. Former Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin put it succinctly when he said, "It is the greatest institution built in the last century."

The Center's programming and activities are unparalleled in the world. It is not just a showcase for the rich, it is a gift to the entire nation, as its founders envisioned it. Reduced ticket prices, senior citizen and handicapped programs, education, recreation, every possible facet of the performing arts—all are served by the existence of the Center. Its umbrella is wide and its diversity unique, so much can be found within the workings of the Center that the whole country benefits and should know it. This is President Dwight D. Eisenhower's legacy to the United States.

Even after he left office, the National Cultural Center was still a priority with him. He espoused the early philosophy of President Adams and added his own to it in an essay called "The Creative Purpose" for the book "Creative America," published in 1962 for the benefit of funding the Center. It is worthy quoting here:

"The founding fathers' dream of a new society in a new world included beauty widely enjoyed as well as wealth widely shared. They dreamed of a nation adept at the arts of humanism as well as the works of industry. They strove for cultural growth as well as for economic increase. Artists fully aware of and dedicated to their responsibility strengthen our national spirit. Their new place in American life should, I think, inspire new and finer accomplishments—in all the arts. It is my hope that they, in turn, will inspire us with new pride in the concepts of mind and heart that have made our country great."

During "An American Pageant on the Arts", a national fundraiser telecast on November 29, 1962, he reaffirmed his dedication via satellite from Augusta, Georgia to "an American center of culture in Washington to which all artists of the United States could repair . . . and where people would come to see what America was capable of . . . in the arts and all that is spiritually aesthetic to the senses of man."

President Kennedy wanted his predecessor's approval of each stage in the creation of the Center and in September of 1962, officials of the Center journeyed to the Eisenhower Farm right here in Gettysburg to unveil the new model for the Center. He and Mamie wholeheartedly approved it. The National Cultural Center, which he had championed for so long, was actually going to be a reality. It was a proud and jubilant day for the former President.

As he said in his 1960 treatise "Goals for Americans", "In the eyes of posterity the success of the United States will be judged by the creative activities of its citizens in the arts, architecture, literature, music and the sciences." His contributions to our cultural history, all too often overlooked, were significant and lasting.

It was an honor and a privilege to watch the dream become a reality, an honor and privilege to know such a great man with such far-reaching goals and such staunch commitment to culture and to a Nation.

TO AMEND SECTIONS 401(a)(17) AND 401(1) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to amend an arcane provi-

sion of our Tax Code governing retirement plans. The need for taking this action was brought to my attention by two constituents, James and Cynthia Matthews, who are being penalized pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 because they are married to each other.

The Matthews are both licensed physicians practicing in a five-person medical group. The organization's corporate stock is divided equally among the members; each participates in a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Section 401(a)(17) of the tax code limits the annual compensation for each employee participating in a qualified trust—retirement plan—to \$200,000. This figure is adjusted annually for inflation. In lay terms, compensation is simply that amount of money attributed each year to an employee who participates in such a retirement plan. As a practical matter, compensation is the basis from which the employee draws his or her benefits upon retirement.

The provision hurts working couples with this further restriction: Any 5-percent owner of an affected company or employee who is 1 of the 10 highest paid company workers in a given year, his or her spouse, and any of their lineal descendants who have not attained 19 before the close of the year are considered one employee for the purposes of section 401(a)(17). In effect, this means that the Matthews, by virtue of their marriage, cannot participate in their retirement plan as individuals to the same extent as the other three group members.

Congress enacted this measure primarily to discourage small businesses from padding their payrolls and pension plans with spouses and children of key employees who do little, if any, work. This scenario necessarily contrasts with that involving the Matthews, both of whom routinely devote 70 hours or more per week to their practice. Given this background, the limitations imposed on legitimately hard-working couples by section 401(a)(17) hardly seem fair.

My bill corrects this problem in a narrowly confined and straightforward way. For the purposes of determining each employee's compensation, the restriction attributing compensation between spouses will not apply if both spouses are licensed to perform services in the same professional field and perform these services on a full-time basis for the same employer. This slight adjustment will ensure that both spouses are treated equitably and equally, relative to each other as well as their co-workers. It should be noted that my bill would retain the section 401(a)(17) restriction in all other cases.

In this regard, I more than welcome any suggestions from my colleagues, especially those serving on the Ways and Means Committee, as to how the overall abuse leading to the creation of section 401(a)(17) can be eliminated in a just manner. I am not interested in spotlighting this particular bill so much as I am in supporting a vehicle which can pass and will afford the Matthews and others like them the relief they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, selective application of section 401(a)(17) of the Tax Code is not the front-burner issue of the 102d Congress. But it does speak to a basic concern which per-

meates all our work: fairness. I urge my colleagues to support me in this endeavor.

IN SUPPORT OF CROATIA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, although the Americans are focused on the brutal Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, the plight of other oppressed peoples deserves greater public acknowledgement. Throughout the world ethnic minorities are literally fighting for their lives against tyrannical, oppressive governments. The ruling parties only seek to further their own agendas at the expense of a helpless minority. Mr. Speaker, I have addressed my colleagues many times about the terrible events taking place in the Soviet Union, and I remain deeply concerned for our men and women in the gulf. Today, however, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues, a letter which I received from my constituent, Mr. Anthony Peraica. The original copy of his letter was published in the Chicago Sun-Times on January 31, 1991.

While America's attention is turned to the Persian Gulf crisis and, to a lesser extent, to Soviet oppression in the Baltic states, a fledgling democracy is quietly being threatened with violent extinction. Little attention is given by the media and the government to the problems currently occurring in Croatia.

It should be known, however, that the centrally controlled government in Belgrade has held a strong-arm rule over the democratically inclined State of Croatia since the end of World War II. The ethnic, political and economic suppression that Belgrade has exercised over Croatia is finally being challenged.

Croatia has been fighting and continues to fight for freedom and democracy. The people of Croatia have recently elected a democratic government that has a chance to give them the democracy and self-determination that they have long sought.

Americans should not turn away from Croatia while its legitimate government is being threatened with military force by the communist-controlled central government in Belgrade, which seeks to exploit the current world situation to topple the newly democratically elected Croatian state government led by the Croatian Democratic Assembly.

I therefore urge all Americans to write their local representatives in Congress to express their concern and support for the people of Croatia and their elected representatives.

Mr. ANTHONY J. PERAICA.

It gives me great pleasure to share this timely and instructive letter with my colleagues. Mr. Peraica echoes the thoughts of many ethnic Americans. Regardless of their heritage, day after day they pore over newspaper and television reports hoping to gain even the slightest amount of information about the disturbing events in their homeland. In an ever-increasing number of cases, the plight of the oppressed is simply being ignored by the Western media. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait removed a legitimate government from power and dominated news reports. Tragically, the

same kind of illegal occupation and violent oppression continues to happen in other regions, with little or no coverage. Without consistent and reliable sources of information, the American people and their elected representatives will be unable to correctly assess the situation and take steps to help alleviate the sorrow. I would like to commend Mr. Peraica for his initiative and join him in his call for increased awareness of the Croatian situation.

MALCOLM X, "OUR SHINING BLACK PRINCE"

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, 26 years ago today a great African-American leader, Malcolm X, was killed while addressing his supporters in Harlem. I would like to recognize the 26th anniversary of his death.

On February 27, 1991, as part of a Black History Month Special Order sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus, Members will honor and review the achievements of Malcolm X. I encourage every Member of Congress, especially those who are not familiar with Malcolm X, to take this opportunity to revisit his life and legacy.

One need not be an African-American to appreciate Malcolm X. Despite pervasive discrimination and the early breakup of his family, Malcolm X developed an indomitable sense of his self. Although he left school in the eighth grade, he became an articulate speaker, an innovative theoretician, and a tireless promoter of education. Unwavering in his commitment to a beleaguered and oppressed community, he urged self-reliance and promoted a fierce sense of ethnic and historical pride—values of great appeal to all Americans, regardless of race.

The eulogy delivered by Ossie Davis at the funeral of Malcolm X aptly salutes his dedication to oppressed peoples in America and throughout the world. I offer my colleagues "Our Shining Black Prince," spoken on February 27, 1965, at Faith Temple Church of God in Harlem.

OUR SHINING BLACK PRINCE

EULOGY DELIVERED BY OSSIE DAVIS AT THE FUNERAL OF MALCOLM X—FAITH TEMPLE CHURCH OF GOD

Here—at this final hour, in this quiet place—Harlem has come to bid farewell to one of its brightest hopes—extinguished now, and gone from us forever.

For Harlem is where he worked and where he struggled and fought—his home of homes, where his heart was, and where his people are—and it is, therefore, most fitting that we meet once again—in Harlem—to share these last moments with him.

For Harlem has ever been gracious to those who have loved her, have fought for her, and have defended her honor even to the death. It is not in the memory of man that this beleaguered, unfortunate but nonetheless proud community has found a braver, more gallant young champion than this Afro-American who lies before us—unconquered still.

I say the word again, as he would want me to: Afro-American—Afro-American Malcolm,

who was a master, was most meticulous in his use of words. Nobody knew better than he the power words have over the minds of men. Malcolm had stopped being a "Negro" years ago.

It has become too small, too puny, too weak a word for him. Malcolm was bigger than that. Malcolm had become an Afro-American and he wanted—so desperately—that we, that all his people, would become Afro-Americans too.

There are those who will consider it their duty, as friends of the Negro people, to tell us to revile him, to flee even from the presence of his memory, to save ourselves by writing him out of the history of our turbulent times.

Many will ask what Harlem finds to honor in this stormy, controversial and bold young captain—and we will smile.

Many will say turn away—away from this man, for he is not a man but a demon, a monster, a subverter and an enemy of the black men—and we will smile.

They will say that he is of hate—a fanatic, a racist—who can only bring evil to the cause for which you struggle!

And we will answer and say unto them: Did you ever talk to Brother Malcolm? Did you ever touch him, or have him smile at you? Did you ever really listen to him? Did he ever do a mean thing? Was he ever himself associated with violence or any public disturbance? For if you did you would know him. And if you knew him you would know why we must honor him: Malcolm was our manhood, our living, black manhood! This was his meaning to his people. And, in honoring him, we honor the best in ourselves.

Last year, from Africa, he wrote these words to a friend: "My journey," he says, "is almost ended, and I have a much broader scope than when I started out, which I believe will add new life and dimension to our struggle for freedom and honor and dignity in the States. I am writing these things so that you will know for a fact the tremendous sympathy and support we have among the African States for our Human Rights struggle. The main thing is that we keep a United Front wherein our most valuable time and energy will not be wasted fighting each other."

However much we may have differed with him—or with each other about him and his value as a man—let his going from us serve only to bring us together, now. Consigning these mortal remains to earth, the common mother of all, secure in the knowledge that what we place in the ground is no more now a man—but a seed—which, after the winter of our discontent, will come forth again to meet us. And we will know him then for what he was and is—a Prince—our own black shining Prince!—who didn't hesitate to die, because he loved us so.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THEIR TAXES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to make sure everyone takes notice of the following "Dear Colleague" that I sent out today.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN WHIP,
Washington, DC, February 21, 1991.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I recommend that all my colleagues read this editorial by New York City's former Democratic Mayor Ed Koch that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 5. He presents a convincing argument against quotas, and regarding the Civil Rights bill, he states that "so long as this bill encourages quotas, and it does, it should not be acceptable no matter what compromise is offered."

Sincerely,

NEWT GINGRICH,
Republican Whip.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 5, 1991]

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL: THE WAY TO RELIGIOUS
QUOTAS

(By Edward I. Koch)

Why is the newly introduced Civil Rights Bill still a quota bill?

Because, like the 1990 version known as Kennedy-Hawkins, the legislation finds that an unlawful employment practice is established when "a complaining party demonstrates that an employment practice or group of practices results in a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and the respondent fails to demonstrate that such practice is required by business necessity."

The employer would have the burden of proving that the hiring practice or group of practices bear a "significant relationship to successful performance of the job." Contrary to the claims of the legislation's supporters, this standard is more stringent than the standard consistently applied in this area by the Supreme Court. The court says that employers may justify hiring practices if they bear a "manifest relationship to the employment in question."

Under the Supreme Court test, employers can justify many hiring practices as bearing a "manifest relationship" to the employment. Under the bill's proposed test, it is unlikely that employers would be able to prove that a challenged job requirement bears a "significant relationship" to "successful" job performance. To avoid potential liability under such a murky standard, employers would, of necessity, resort to quota hiring.

Cases under the disparate-impact standard have focused on racial and gender discrimination. But under the bill, disparate impact will be so easy to prove that it will be applied to alleged religious discrimination, and employers will react defensively to the threat of such lawsuits.

Proponents of the bill note that some Jewish organizations, traditionally opposed to quotas, endorse the legislation. I suggest that Jewish organizations haven't alerted their memberships to the fact that under such a law employers probably will have to justify why there are more Jews on a percentage-basis in a particular job than in the applicant job pool.

To defend themselves from suits, employers would have to justify the disparate impact. Surely that would mean keeping statistics on the number of Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Muslims, etc. It might even mean keeping track of all the subdivisions—such as Jehovah's Witnesses and Seventh Day Adventists; Sunni and Shiite Muslims; Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Jews—as well.

The proposed law would particularly create a misplaced incentive for governments and universities to hire on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin.

They would feel intense pressure to select the lesser-qualified individual of a group not adequately represented from a statistical standpoint—both to avoid the "disparate impact" and exposure to costly lawsuits they would be likely to lose, as well as to avoid student unrest, picket lines and adverse publicity. They will hire the statistically correct. (In New York City, those who would suffer disproportionately would be white Jewish males.)

Few employers, would be likely to want to run the risk of costly lawsuits. Attorneys' fees and massive back-pay awards. The mere filing of a lawsuit could hurt sales and public acceptance of the company's product.

Nationwide, the percentage of blacks is 12%; Hispanics about 8%; Asians about 2%. Among whites, those who are Jewish would still suffer the most because they are only 2% of the population.

Many who support this bill deny they support quotas, but acknowledge support of affirmative-action programs requiring goals, timetables and sanctions; they claim that these programs do not entail preferences and reverse discrimination. But goals and timetables quickly become de facto quotas when employers face sanctions if they don't achieve them, and when the burden of proof falls upon the employer to justify hiring practices.

It is not "immoral" to be for quotas nor is it "immoral" to oppose them. New York Mayor David Dinkins publicly supports quotas, as do many other New York City leaders: they think the benefits outweigh the costs. But there is much more to be said in support of the position that this bill would create reverse discrimination and would be bad for America as a whole.

During November's election campaign, many editorials around the country denounced Sen. Jesse Helms's ad depicting a white worker losing his job as a result of quota preferences. What if his opponent, Harvey Gantt, had run an ad that showed two black hands and commentary saying, "Is it unfair for us to be given preferential treatment to catch up from the burden of slavery?" Would that ad have been denounced? I doubt it.

Will the supporters of this bill attack those of us who oppose it as racists because we honestly believe that it will foster quotas? Unfairly, they will probably do so again this year, as they did last year. False charges of racism are the refuge of those who cannot argue on the merits.

Civil-rights groups have been seeking a fig-leaf compromise with some opponents of the bill to facilitate an override of any presidential veto. Their latest ploy has been to approach some big businesses with a new offer. These civil-rights groups are hoping that if the damages available under the bill for intentional discrimination are reduced, the businesses will agree to language that, while ostensibly "solving" the quota problem, does not do so. But so long as this bill encourages quotas, and it does, it should not be acceptable no matter what compromise is offered.

WE NEED A RADIO FREE ASIA

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, millions of individuals throughout the world have come to

depend upon the Voice of America [VOA] and Radio Free Europe [RFE] broadcasts as a source of dependable and timely news. Unfortunately, if one looks at Indochina, it becomes apparent that there is a serious lack of broadcasting directed at those held captive there. Total VOA broadcasts to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam amount to less than 32 hours per week versus almost 1,400 hours per week of VOA and Radio Free Europe broadcast hours to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. I find this appalling!

U.S. broadcasts have played a tremendous role in spreading democratic ideas. In countless instances, our efforts to fill the information vacuum in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have been successful as witnessed by the new governments in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, not to mention the unification of Germany. However, the task of fostering political and economic change is not an easy one and some of our radio broadcast services—to Lithuania or Ukraine—may need to continue indefinitely.

But the need to broadcast into Lithuania or Romania should not preclude us from focusing more attention on countries like Cambodia and Vietnam, where propaganda masquerades as news. In time, we should aggressively explore the possibility of expanding service to other areas where freedom continues to be an elusive dream—places such as Burma or North Korea. I am firmly convinced that now is the time for us to consider seriously trying to duplicate the successes that our radio broadcasts have wrought in Eastern Europe.

Some may ask, why do we need a new Radio Free Asia when we already have the VOA? It is true that over the years, the VOA has broadcast into Indochina; but it is important to remember that there is a profound difference between the Voice of America and the type of service that we need—a Radio Free Asia that is modeled after Radio Free Europe.

The VOA broadcasts information about the United States—while Radio Free Europe informs people about their own country, which is vital in nations that have firm control over the internal media. While VOA's broadcasts are informative, they do not concentrate solely on providing hard news and commentary to the information starved people of a country like Vietnam. When the Prime Minister of Vietnam, Mr. Thach, says that the decision to impose communism upon that country was the worst mistake the regime ever made, the Vietnamese people should hear about it.

Mr. Speaker, I happen to think that it makes good sense to broadcast to a country of 66 million people. Some might not agree. I also happen to think that the United States has distinct strategic interests in that region that make our interest more than just a luxury. The Soviets and the Chinese certainly feel this way. Again, some may not agree with me.

One thing is for certain, the Hanoi regime will go to great lengths to argue why we shouldn't step up our broadcasts. They will talk about past colonialism and then highlight some recent achievements such as reattaining their status as a large rice exporting nation. They will stress also the supposed warming of relations between our two countries as well as continue to dangle the POW issue before us. Vietnam's leaders will do this because all they

have to do is look at Eastern Europe to gauge the power of our broadcast message. They are the true masters of propaganda and I can easily understand their fear about dying by the same sword that they have used to intimidate their own people and their neighbors for so long.

The Communists in Vietnam certainly don't want their subjects to hear stories about the plight of Vietnamese workers abroad. Why would they want people back home to hear about small groups of Vietnamese workers or student groups in Czechoslovakia, who are beginning to publish newspapers about their experiences, or about life under communism?

Unfortunately, Vietnam's leaders won't be the only ones to question the need for expanded radio broadcasts. I'm sure that some people right here at home are going to question the necessity of starting up a Radio Free Asia. They may argue that we shouldn't invest resources into such projects because democracy is already on the move in places like Vietnam and Cambodia. They will argue that we should leave well enough alone and not upset the apple cart by broadcasting hostile propaganda into those countries.

Well, I'm not quite convinced that providing the people of Saigon with information about the whereabouts of long lost family members qualifies as hostile propaganda. How many Vietnamese have any idea as to the whereabouts of hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens who fled for their lives in rickety boats?

In Cambodia, there are disturbing indications that the murderous Khmer Rouge are again making headway. The People's Republic of China has lent support to the Khmer Rouge broadcasting effort by allowing them to beam their message into Cambodia from sites in China. Our State Department admits that the Khmer Rouge are successfully propagandizing villages in Cambodia. Shouldn't the United States—rather than the Khmer Rouge—be providing accurate and timely information to the people of Cambodia? Efforts by this administration to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power should be waged at many levels—including increased U.S. broadcasting—and should not be considered as upsetting the apple cart.

Mr. Speaker, last session I introduced the Radio Free Asia Act in an effort to facilitate surrogate broadcasts to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. It was through my many trips to Eastern Europe—be it Poland or Romania or Yugoslavia—that I first became convinced about the power of our international radio broadcasting services like the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. Today, I am again introducing the Radio Free Asia Act of 1991 in the hope that we will place more emphasis on radio broadcasting to this critical region.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation.

PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the President's national energy strategy has focused America on the task of formulating a policy that guarantees dependable energy for the future and national energy independence. I am confident that the Americans are ready to make the hard choices necessary to guarantee an economic and environmentally viable future.

The national energy strategy should be viewed as a working document. Over the next few months Members of Congress will be adding their views, their ideas, their visions. But in a number of areas, a good start has already been made.

For the first time the administration has suggested ways to slow down the increase of greenhouse gases. The NES promotes strategies to reduce oil consumption. It suggests sound ways to promote energy conservation, reducing the need to consume valuable and finite resources. Likewise, it recognizes the importance of developing energy efficiency technologies that reduce waste and improve performance.

The national energy strategy recognizes that our greatest natural resources are human resources. Through education, entrepreneurship and commitment we can build a secure energy future. Importantly, it pledges Government support for long-term programs of research and development for clean, renewable technologies such as solar, wind, biomass, and thermal.

Over the next few months, I will work with my colleagues to continue the process to develop a viable energy strategy started by the President 18 months ago. I am hopeful that in its final form, our new national energy policy will encompass the best of the NES, discard the discredited dependencies and dead ends of the past, and contain the new ideas that will energize America's future.

Mr. Speaker, I submit and commend the following editorial from my hometown newspaper, the Santa Rosa Democrat, for my colleagues' consideration. This commentary is especially relevant in light of today's debate and vote on H.R. 586.

PAYING THE PRICE FOR THE GULF WAR

During the buildup to the Persian Gulf war, there was plenty of talk about the need to learn the lessons of Vietnam. Now that the war has arrived, one critical lesson that that earlier conflict can provide is a lesson in economics.

War is expensive. Not paying the bills when they come due can undermine the economy.

Lyndon Johnson's delay in imposing a surtax to help pay for the Vietnam War is often blamed for the damaging inflation that followed. This week, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, urged Congress not to raise taxes now to pay for war costs, which are estimated at a minimum of \$500 million per day.

Greenspan has some sound reasons. The total cost of the Persian Gulf war is not yet clear. The effort to get more help from other

countries must be a top priority. U.S. taxpayers should be at the back of the line in the search for more money. And tax increases are hardly the medicine for an economy already in a recession.

But that doesn't change the fact that the federal deficit, despite last fall's much-touted budget deal, is at record levels and growing. The recession will cut tax revenues, and raise the cost of social services. Meanwhile, the administration, which is expected to ask Congress for \$30 billion for additional costs, is also seeking a blank check to continue the S&L bailout.

In the long run, those ever-growing deficits will produce an ever-weaker economy.

The final bill for Operation Desert Storm will depend on many variables: how long the war lasts, how much of the equipment used must be replaced, how much other countries contribute, even the war's effect on long-term oil prices. All of those variables are unpredictable.

What can be predicted, however, is that the costs will be sizable, and foreign contributions won't cover all of them. Some combination of tax hikes and program cuts will be needed.

For now, Congress should at least approve a proposal requiring the administration to file a monthly report on war costs and the amount being contributed by allies.

Then, when the costs become more clear, and, let's hope, when the economic picture brightens, Congress must face another grim fact of war. Its price isn't only paid on the battlefield.

IDEALS IN ACTION

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of Operation Desert Shield last year, and especially since it became Operation Desert Storm, there have been numerous displays of patriotism by Americans from all walks of life throughout the country. The yellow ribbons, flags, and other symbols of support have shown how deeply Americans support the troops defending their country—and the world—against Iraq's brutal dictator Saddam Hussein.

With soldiers like Cpl. Brian E. Ivers, USMC, who is serving in the Persian Gulf, Americans have good reason to be proud. Shortly before Christmas, Corporal Ivers wrote an inspiring letter to me, which I just recently received. I would like to share part of it with you, for I think it reflects the sentiments of many of our troops, troops prepared to put their lives on the line to serve their country and the cause of justice.

Corporal Ivers writes,

Morale is still high here in the desert and our resolve to defeat the forces of tyranny is as strong as it was when we first got here. We support the President in all his efforts and stand ready to recover Kuwait. If a vote should be taken in Congress on whether to stay here and fight, vote yes, as it is the wish of myself and many here that we remove Hussein from power. We are all infantry and will end up getting shot at if war should come, and yet we feel it is a moral obligation to stop this demagogue before he

gets nuclear weapons. And before Kuwait is reduced to a concentration camp.

I salute Corporal Ivers and all our fighting men and women serving in the Persian Gulf. Thanks to them, the future for peace and freedom in the world remains bright.

I AM THE FLAG

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Steve Schaffer, has produced a beautiful statement entitled "I am the Flag." It is inspiring, and I am proud to present this matter for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is as follows:

I AM THE FLAG

I am the flag. I came to life with the ideas of liberty, justice and freedom back in 1776; the same year America was born. I remember Betsy Ross putting me together the first time for General Washington. Everyone thought I was very special and they were excited to have me. At first I had only 13 stars but that was enough. As I was carried around this new country I found men and women who were willing to die for me; they would give up their lives for the ideas I stood for. How proud I was to fly over Yorktown when America became a free Country!

I wasn't much older when another war broke out in 1812. I got shot up pretty badly that night at Fort McHenry, but when daylight came I was still there. I guess you've heard the song Francis Scott Key wrote about me—"The Star Spangled Banner". After that, America started to grow. I got to wear a new star for every state.

Then came the Civil War. Some people wanted a new flag; they did not want me anymore. When the end finally came I was flying over Appomattox when General Lee surrendered.

By now the world knew me. People came from everywhere to have me as their flag. They knew they would be safe with me protecting their freedom in America. I got more stars.

The price of freedom is high and in 1917 I had to go to Europe for a year.

The next 20 years were pretty quiet, but on December 7, 1941 things changed. In the next four years I went all over the world. I'll never forget those Marines taking me up that little hill on Iwo Jima. I know how important I was to them, as they were to me. In 1945 I came back home the proud leader of the free world.

Only five years later I was off to Korea for three years then back home.

In the 60's I went to Vietnam. Things weren't the same then, either over there or here at home. I know some of you weren't as proud of me as you used to be and I came home bloodied but unbowed.

Now, I have 50 stars and have even been to the moon. These days I often wonder if you still love me as much as your fathers and grandfathers did. You don't treat me the same somehow. I know I'm over 200 years old but I still look the same. I still stand for the same things I did back when Betsy first put me together. I fly over you just like always.

We've been through an awful lot together, haven't we? You know I need your devotion, respect and commitment to keep America Strong and Free.

I hope you realize that if it weren't for me, the things I stand for and the men and women who have served beneath my colors, there wouldn't be any freedom, there wouldn't be an America.

LOUIS KELSO—AMERICAN INNOVATOR AND HERO

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and a great sense of sadness that I mark the passing away this past Sunday of a great American. The name Louis Kelso might not have the familiar ring of other famous people but it echoes in the heart of the millions of Americans that have become owners in their own companies because of the idea that Mr. Kelso had some 35 years ago.

Louis Kelso once said that "a basic truth is not invented but discovered." He argued that the basic problem with capitalism is the fact that there are not enough capitalists. He went on to discover the ESOP in 1956 to try to rectify this situation.

His answer was to have corporations and companies borrow money against their assets to purchase their own stock for their employees. Kelso won support for his idea from Senator Russell Long, the then chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Together they created the legal status for ESOP's in the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA]. ESOP's took off soon after that.

The tax breaks given to ESOP's helped generate the ESOP explosion. Today, more than 13 percent of the private-sector work force in the United States, over 11 million Americans, work for employee-owned companies.

Economic freedom and private ownership are prerequisites for political liberty and human progress. What we do to expand ownership and broaden the base of participation in our free enterprise system will bolster the underpinnings of American democracy and strengthen the economic foundation which has supported our country's unparalleled prosperity. Louis Kelso made it his life's goal to expand America's base of ownership.

Mr. Kelso was born on December 4, 1913, in Denver, CO. He held degrees in finance, cum laude, and a J.D. from the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he later taught constitutional law. After serving in the Navy during World War II, he moved to San Francisco, where he was active in many civic programs.

But Mr. Kelso will always be known as an American innovator and hero whose ideas will live on. I offer my deep sympathy to Louis Kelso's family and promise to work to further his life's work—extending the opportunity of ownership to all of America's employees.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DAIRY FARMERS IN BIG TROUBLE

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, South Carolina's dairy farmers are in big trouble. Erratic, damaging price swings over the past year are threatening to put over one-half of the State's dairy producers out of business.

As a result of a Federal milk order, which sets prices for milk in South Carolina, farmers' prices have dropped more than 35 cents per gallon over the past 8 months. I don't know of any industry in this country that could sustain such a severe cut.

At the same time however we know somebody's making money out there, and consumers have become accustomed to today's prices. Recent retail prices are steady despite declining producer revenues. Milk in most retail outlets in the State has been selling from \$1.99 to \$2.69 per gallon for the past several months. I simply cannot reconcile this with the fact that many dairy farmers will be lucky to survive another 6 months. What the dairy farmer in South Carolina and other regions across the country needs and deserves is a fairer share.

That's why today I'm introducing legislation to restore stability in the prices provided to dairy producers. My bill freezes the Minnesota-Wisconsin price formula at the last August level which was the last time South Carolina farmers received a fair and reasonable price. The Minnesota-Wisconsin basic price is a pricing mechanism that was established in 1961. Unfortunately, as milk production has enlarged and altered, the M&W has lost relevance as an accurate price indicator.

The 1990 Food, Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act acknowledged this and requires a proposed replacement price series be put forth by USDA by October 1. Unfortunately, however, South Carolina's dairy farmers cannot afford the luxury of waiting. Time is one commodity they have run out of. If we fail to act, we could lose half of our producers and hundreds of jobs. I urge my colleague to join me in support of this legislation and the American dairy farmer.

INTRODUCTION OF BLM REAUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to again authorize appropriations for programs, functions, and activities of the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management [BLM].

During the last Congress, the House passed such a bill, but the Senate did not act on it.

Mr. Speaker, the BLM is an important agency. It has exclusive management jurisdiction over more than 270 million acres of public lands, and in addition has important respon-

sibilities with respect to millions of acres of other lands that are wholly or partially the property of the American people.

The basic statutory authority for BLM's activities is the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, or "FLPMA." That act established a system of periodic reviews and reauthorizations intended to be the basis for the appropriation of amounts adequate for BLM to carry out its diverse and difficult responsibilities.

The last authorization for BLM expired at the end of fiscal 1982. Since then, of course, Congress has in fact appropriated funds for the work of the agency, but each appropriations bill including such funding has had to be brought to the House floor under a rule that waived the point of order against BLM funding that otherwise would lie against this unauthorized spending.

I believe that this is an undesirable situation, and for that reason I took the initiative in the last Congress to again provide authorization for BLM appropriations for the fiscal years 1990 through 1993.

However, I believed then and continue to believe now that more than just a reauthorization of appropriations is needed. I believed then and believe now that we need to make revisions in FLPMA in order to improve the management of the public lands and their very important resources and values.

A number of such revisions were included in the reauthorization bill for BLM that was reported by the Interior Committee and passed by the House in 1989. As I said, however, the Senate did not act on that measure, which therefore died at the end of the 101st Congress.

The bill I am introducing today is very similar to the one that passed the House in 1989. One major difference relates to the use of BLM-managed lands by State military agencies. The House-passed bill of 1989 contained a number of provisions relating to this important matter. But because I believe that this is only one part of a larger picture, I have omitted such provisions from the BLM reauthorization bill I am introducing today. It is my intention to later introduce another bill that will address a variety of issues related to military use of Federal lands, including such use by the National Guard (technically State agencies under existing law) as well as by the national military services.

Like the House-passed bill of 1989, the bill I introduce today has several principal purposes, including strengthening BLM's professionalism; furthering true, balanced multiple-use management of the public lands; improving BLM's planning processes; and broadening public involvement in BLM's programs and activities. In addition, the provisions of the bill address the need to strengthen enforcement of applicable rules and regulations, including the prohibition of "subleasing" of grazing allotments on public rangelands.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that consideration of this BLM reauthorization bill should be a priority matter, and I intend to work for its early approval by the Interior Committee and the House, so that there will be every opportunity for it to be enacted in a timely manner during this session of Congress.

A SALUTE TO THE PILOTS OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I bring to the attention of my colleagues an ad that appeared recently in USA Today. This ad was placed by the Air Line Pilots Association [ALPA] which represents 42,000 professional pilots who fly for 51 of our U.S. carriers. In it, the men and women of ALPA salute the brave efforts of their brothers and sisters who are flying for the Allied forces in Operation Desert Storm. Approximately 2,500 U.S. airline pilots, through the Reserves and National Guard, have left their loved ones behind to fly for our Armed Forces fighting the tyranny of Saddam Hussein while approximately another 1,000 have been flying support missions for our country under the Civil Reserve Air Fleet Program. The success of these outstanding aviators and their fellow airmen of the international force has been overwhelming. I wish to express my deep appreciation to those dedicated men and women and to thank ALPA for its public expression of support. Indeed, all persons supporting our efforts in the gulf region are to be saluted. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following in the RECORD and commend it to my colleagues' attention.

ALPA SALUTES THE PILOTS OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

The 42,000 members of the Air Line Pilots Association wear the wings of commercial aviation, harnessing technology for peacetime pursuits. But there comes a time when different wings, those of the war eagle, must rise to the defense of freedom.

We salute our fellow pilots of the allied forces, including the military reservists from our own membership ranks. Through their courage, daring and remarkable skills, they are serving the cause of justice well.

We remember those who have paid the ultimate price. Their bravery will never be forgotten.

And we pray for the safe return of those who have been taken captive. We join with our government in demanding that they be treated in a humane fashion in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

Godspeed to the pilots of the international force—American, British, Canadian, French, Italian, Kuwaiti, Qatari and Saudi. May our exploits help bring about a speedy and honorable peace—A Message from the Air Line Pilots Association.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REMEMBERS WILLIAM "BUD" DUNFEY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, on February 9, 1991, New Hampshire lost a great family man, business executive and nationally known political figure when William "Bud" DunfeY died after a long illness.

Bud was extremely well-known in the business community as the founder and chief offi-

cer of the international DunfeY Hotels chain, a family business which began as a fried clam stand shortly after World War II.

But for the past 40 years, Bud was also a tireless and generous Democratic political supporter, campaigning for a variety of candidates and causes from the local to the national level.

Bud served as the New England coordinator for John F. Kennedy's 1960 Presidential campaign and in 1964 held the same position with Lyndon Johnson's campaign. In 1968, Bud chaired Robert Kennedy's Northern New England Presidential Committee.

Locally, Bud founded the New Hampshire Young Democrat Club in 1952 and served as the party's State chair throughout the 1960's. During the 1970's and 1980's, he continued to be recognized as a highly effective political organizer and fundraiser who gave both his time and money to causes and candidates he believed in.

I first met Bud 4 years ago, but grew to know him well last year when he agreed to serve as cofinance chair to my fledgling congressional campaign, a move that helped legitimize my run. His decision to work on my campaign typified the type of person Bud DunfeY was. He was always willing to take a prominent role in causes and campaigns, even when initially it appeared they didn't have much chance of succeeding.

Bud gave himself over and over again to a variety of causes, but he never tried to make himself the center of attention. He did not care about how much political mileage he could get from supporting something, he cared about making a difference. There is much to be learned from the example Bud set.

Mr. Speaker, as I got to know Bud better on a personal level, I was impressed by the devotion he felt for his family and friends. It was clear from watching Bud with his daughter Julie, how much he loved her and how important his family was to him.

Bud will be sorely missed by his family and many friends who were attracted to a charming man who tried throughout his life to help those around him, regardless of how much effort that took.

Mr. Speaker, the New Hampshire papers carried many wonderful tributes to Bud DunfeY, as would be expected. However, because his reputation spread outside of New Hampshire, other papers paid tribute to him as well. On February 12, 1991, the Washington Post carried an excellent tribute to him by Mary McGrory, which I would like to share with my colleagues.

The article follows:

BILL DUNFEY

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 12, 1991]

(By Mary McGrory)

To a generation of reporters, Bill DunfeY was the New Hampshire primary. The place to stay was his family's hotel, the Wayfarer, in Bedford. It was full of reporters and full of DunfeYs, Bill being one of 12, and there was always a brother around to pass on the latest political gossip.

Bill DunfeY was involved with another large Irish clan from the first time he met a skinny congressman. He prevailed upon Jack Kennedy to show his stuff by entering the New Hampshire primary in 1960. In 1968, he was with Bobby Kennedy, and in 1980, when

his brothers were supporting Jimmy Carter, Bill chose to stand with Teddy.

A personal note about Bill Dunfey: He was responsible for my being right, in advance, about a political outcome for the first and only time in my life. In 1969, all the reporters around the Wayfarer Bar were writing that Eugene McCarthy's anti-war presidential bid was a joke. "He doesn't even know where the I Corps is" they said contemptuously over their scotch, forgetting that McCarthy wanted to remove them as swiftly as possible from wherever it was.

What was supposed to sink McCarthy conclusively was the invasion of college students knocking on doors on his behalf. New Hampshire's celebrated xenophobia was cited as decisive in what was supposed to be a lopsided contest with a president staging a write-in campaign. I was accepting this conventional wisdom until Bill Dunfey, who was neutral in the race as befitted a former Democratic national committeeman, set me straight. "Remember, Mary," he said, "old people like young people."

The day of the primary, we talked again. "I have seen something I never saw before," he said. "I drove across the state, and at every crossroads, I saw young people standing with literature outside polling places, holding the flag." McCarthy did not win the primary, but he polled an astonishing 42 percent of the vote.

Bill Dunfey taught me a lesson about the importance of being open to new information.

Bill Dunfey was a spectacularly pleasant man, even-tempered, civil on all occasions. He was a businessman and a successful one—the Dunfey family founded a hotel chain and once owned Aer Lingus—but his passion was politics. The Dunfey family wanted to make a difference. They founded the New England Forum and brought speakers in from everywhere. Bill Dunfey was the first New Hampshire businessman to fight the nuclear power plant in Seabrook. When he was already sick with cancer, he founded a magazine called *The Spectator*, a lively review of the political scene in New Hampshire.

HIGH SPEED RAIL TRANSPORTATION AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, as the original cosponsor of the High Speed Rail Transportation and Policy Development Act, I want to express my strong support for this legislation, introduced today by Mr. SWIFT, the chairman of the Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee. I serve as ranking Republican member of that subcommittee. This legislation would take an important step forward in the long-overdue development and exploitation of some of the most promising transportation technologies of our era.

It is not widely known that, although Germany and Japan have become closely identified in the public consciousness with high-speed rail and magnetic-levitation technology, the original breakthrough research on maglev—including the development of the linear motor—was conducted in the United

States. As is so often the case, however, we then voluntarily—and foolishly—surrendered the field to our foreign competitors when we terminated Federal support for this technology in 1975. As a result, there is as yet no operational maglev system in the United States, even though the Germans and the Japanese have operational pilot projects in place with commercial uses in the construction phase. This illustrates all too vividly, in the arena of international competitiveness, a maxim popular in certain scientific circles: If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the precipitate.

Technically, maglev and its lower-technology relative, high-speed rail—such as the French TGV and the Japanese Shinkansen—offer high-efficiency, environmentally benign, all-weather, high-reliability transportation for huge numbers of commuters and travelers. Given the state of our congested airline system and the environmental and energy impact of our clogged and crumbling roads, it is almost criminal that we have not yet meaningfully exploited this technology. In the case of maglev systems, cruise speeds of some 400 miles per hour have already been achieved, and high-speed rail in France already has broken the 300 mph mark. By comparison, our topline Amtrak service on the Northeast Corridor makes 125 mph, and the cross-country Amtrak trains—which must use freight-train rights-of-way—are lucky to average 40 to 50 mph.

There are potential technological synergies of extraordinary magnitude at stake here, Mr. Speaker. A good illustration is a recent report in the *Financial Times* of London on the methods the Japanese are exploring to upgrade their Shinkansen or bullet-train system, which first went operational in the 1960's. The areas they are now exploring—with an eye to minimum noise levels in their densely populated country—are airplane fuselage technologies, lighter materials, and new vibration-reducing bogie springs and dampers. On this last point, any rider of Amtrak can tell you that there is a vast potential retrofit market for rail car technologies which may eliminate the lateral sway that now makes writing on a passenger train almost impossible.

The legislation I am helping to introduce today directs the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration to conduct a comprehensive commercialization study of maglev and high-speed rail technologies, including both an economic analysis and a technical assessment. Based on that study, as well as input from the public and other Federal agencies, the FRA Administrator is to formulate a national high-speed rail transportation policy. A key element in this policy will be the promotion of American competitiveness. The policy will also include elements designed to promote the active commercial use of high-speed rail and maglev technology, and will address the issue of integrating different types of advanced technology into a true national network. The Administrator is also specifically directed to evaluate whether the United States can "leapfrog" the current maglev technologies now being operated in Germany and Japan, possibly with superconductive systems. In short, the mandate to assemble a comprehensive national policy may help us to

begin the process of winning back the international competitive position in high-speed rail travel that we unilaterally surrendered in the midseventies.

Looking farther ahead, this bill also places high-speed rail and maglev efforts on an equal footing with conventional railroads in our national infrastructure policies. Specifically, the bill amends the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act—4R Act—of 1976 to make high-speed rail and maglev projects equally eligible for the existing section 511 Federal Loan Guarantee Program, relative to the conventional railroad rehabilitation and improvement projects already permitted to use that program.

If, as Oscar Wilde put it, "experience is simply the name we give our mistakes," then the United States has had more than enough experience with false starts in high-speed rail and magnetic-levitation travel. It is high time that we focused our national policy on this fantastic opportunity to improve our own productivity through more efficient travel, to modernize the technical basis of our industries and our infrastructure, and to restore our international prominence in a technical field where we literally "reinvented the wheel," or at least a technically superior replacement for it.

WOMEN—THE FASTEST GROWING GROUP OF AIDS VICTIMS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to reintroduce two bills to encourage research on human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection in women, and to improve access to health services for women with AIDS in this country. These bills will be included in the Women's Health Equity Act, to be introduced next week by the congressional caucus on women's issues.

Because AIDS in the United States was originally a disease predominantly affecting men, there is a common misconception of AIDS as a man's disease. The fact of the AIDS epidemic in the United States, however, is rapidly changing as more women and children become infected with this fatal disease.

According to the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], women now comprise the fastest growing group of persons with AIDS in this country. Of those individuals who have contracted the disease through heterosexual contact, women now outnumber men. In New York City, AIDS not only has become the leading cause of death among women age 20 to 40 years, but 1 out of 80 births is to an HIV-infected woman. If current mortality trends continue, by the end of this year, HIV/AIDS can be expected to become one of the five leading causes of death in women of reproductive age nationwide.

Despite these devastating statistics, most AIDS research, treatment, and prevention programs focus predominantly on men. Women are routinely omitted from experimental protocols and thus have limited access to the few medicines available to treat AIDS. To date,

there is not one clinical trial designed to explore or address the specific clinical concerns of HIV-infected women.

Because the AIDS epidemic in the United States first emerged among predominantly white males, the case definition of AIDS is based on the disease's manifestation in men. AIDS, however, appears to manifest itself differently in women, often appearing as a disease of the reproductive tract. Although the CDC has broadened the case definition of AIDS over time, it still does not reflect the clinical manifestations of HIV in women.

Women, not expected to have AIDS, may be misdiagnosed and given insufficient and incorrect treatment by health care providers. For these reasons, countless cases of HIV infection in women are believed to go unrecognized and unreported. Physicians find little information available to help them understand the unique manifestations of HIV infection in women.

Many of the factors involved in the transmission of HIV from mothers to their children also remain obscure. It is still not known why some of the infants born to HIV-positive women become infected themselves, while others never develop the disease.

With regard to the prevention of the sexual transmission of HIV, the sole physical method available to obstruct transmission from men to women is the use of the condom, a procedure which necessitates active male cooperation. So far, little or no research has been done on a wider range of chemical and physical barriers that rely on the women and are under her control.

The two bills I am reintroducing today seek to remedy the neglect of the growing AIDS epidemic among women.

The women and AIDS research initiative would expand the focus of current AIDS research to include research on women as persons at risk of AIDS. The bill would authorize \$10 million in fiscal year 1992 for a women and AIDS research initiative within the National Institutes of Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration that would support both intramural and extramural research concerning the transmission, development, treatment, and prevention of HIV infection in women.

This bill would also authorize \$6 million to create a new program under the community based clinical research initiative, which provides funds for the establishment of research organizations located in community settings to provide access to clinical research for populations at high risk for HIV infection. Under the legislation, funds would be used to expand clinical trials involving AIDS treatment for women. Funds under this program will also be available for support services, such as child care and transportation, to enable women to participate in clinical trials.

The women and AIDS Outreach and Prevention Act authorizes \$10 million in fiscal year 1992 for select family planning clinics and other public health clinics that provide preventive health services for women in high-risk areas. This funding would be used to design and carry out innovative programs of outreach, referral, services, and training.

Under this legislation, funds would be available for family planning clinics and community

health centers to provide preventive health services, including family planning, screening, and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and counseling and testing for HIV; as well as to provide outreach to inform women and their partners of the availability of these services.

Clinics would also develop improved referral arrangements with agencies that serve women and their partners, including drug abuse clinics, sexually transmitted disease clinics, and homeless shelters, and would provide appropriate followup services. In addition, funds would be available to train clinic personnel in dealing with persons at high risk of AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy.

Women have been called the invisible victims of the AIDS epidemic. I urge my colleagues to remedy this neglect by joining me in support of these two crucial pieces of women's health legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF ESTONIA ON THEIR INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 24, the people of Estonia will celebrate their Independence Day. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to their strength, their courage and the commitment of the Estonian people to the principles of democracy.

Estonians are a proud people. They have all too often faced formidable obstacles in realizing their nation's potential free of dictatorship. Annexed in 1940 as a result of a depraved alliance between Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin, Estonia has struggled long and hard for its freedom.

In the course of their drive for independence from the Soviet colossus, the people of Estonia have demonstrated time and again the courage of their convictions. They have chosen the path toward a more free and pluralistic society. That path has proven perilous, but their commitment to a democratic form of government is unwavering.

Mr. Speaker, having just returned from a visit to Estonia, I am struck by the firm and unequivocal commitment to freedom and democracy of the Estonians. Rightfully proud of their national heritage, they demonstrate a sense of purpose and historical direction which is inspiring.

With our attention diverted toward the Persian Gulf in these trying times, we should be particularly vigilant in monitoring the state of affairs in Estonia. It is important that the Estonian cause not be overlooked or neglected.

I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the proud Estonian people as they celebrate their National Day. It is my hope, and the hope of countless others, that one day soon Estonians will live free of Soviet domination.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ENERGY STRATEGY INITIATIVE IS ONE-THIRD OF A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, after 18 months of effort, and nearly 2 years after the due date, President Bush has brought forth one-third of a national energy policy. In my opinion, the President's proposals are not adequate for the energy emergency facing this country, and he is not entitled to a passing grade.

It is apparent to me that the House and Senate should make major changes in order to produce a balanced package, and that we should move ahead to do so in this Congress, so that our country does not lose the golden opportunity associated with the Persian Gulf situation to reach national agreement on how to address one of the Nation's most basic and serious problems.

U.S. ENERGY DEPENDENCE INCREASING

On the basis of the dozen hearings on energy policy that I have conducted since the Persian Gulf reflagging operation in 1988, we have learned that U.S. dependence on imported oil has climbed from 28 percent in 1982 and 1983 to 45 percent in the first half of 1990, before the current recession in the U.S. economy. In January 1989, President Reagan found that the 38.1-percent rate in 1988 "threatened to impair the national security." According to testimony of the Gas Research Institute, the United States might be 60 percent dependent in the year 2000 and 65 percent in 2010. I have informed the House of these matters in interim reports at the conclusion of the 1989 and 1990 sessions.

This trend places our country—which has prided itself for 200 years as being the land of the free—firmly on the path toward being "the land of the dependent." Despite the statistics on the rising tide of imports, despite President Reagan's warning, and despite the massive deployment of American Armed Forces to the Persian Gulf, the President's proposals will not change that course.

ONE-THIRD OF A POLICY

To begin at the beginning, the President's policy has no beginning and no end. The President's proposals do not contain any 5- and 10-year goals, as explicitly required by the 1977 Energy Department Organization Act that calls for a national energy policy to be established and revised every 2 years. Without goals, we do not have a sense of overall direction, and cannot measure whether or not we are making progress toward energy security, adequacy of supply at reasonable prices for economic growth, better management of our resources through energy efficiency, reliability of electricity, and related environmental protection.

The second major part of the policy that was missing is a commitment and concerted program for energy efficiency and conservation. Certain recommendations to this effect by the Department of Energy were crossed out of the package by the President's Budget Office.

Since new technologies in such area as lighting can save 80 to 90 percent of the energy used for that purpose and clean coal technologies promise to save up to two-thirds of the energy used to generate more than half of the Nation's electric power, it is absolutely incredible that lighting was eliminated from the President's proposals and that the President's clean coal budget proposal for 1992 was \$76 million lower than in 1991.

In the absence of long-term goals and demand side management, the President's proposals deal only with the supply side. The President's proposals are obviously not balanced, and his statement to this effect would be laughable if the subject was not so serious.

WORKABLE ENERGY GOALS FOR THE YEAR 2000

Mr. Speaker, as you know, on January 28, 1991, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 53, offering 10 energy policy goals for the year 2000 that I believe are a starting point for the debate on a practical, workable national energy policy, such as: reducing imports to 35 percent of consumption, increasing automobile mileage by 30 percent per vehicle/mile, increasing energy efficiency by 25 percent, reducing overall energy intensity in the economy by 15 percent, increasing electric reserve safety margins to 17 percent for the country and each region, reducing emissions of all greenhouse gases by 10 percent, improving the balance of payments in energy related products and services by at least \$10 billion a year, restoring low- and moderate-income energy weatherization assistance to previous levels, and assuring consultation between Federal, State, and local policymakers on energy and energy-related policy matters, assuring the linkage of all energy policies to environmental protection.

BENEFITS TO HOMEOWNERS

A prominent consequence of my policy would likely be a reduction in the utility bills of the average homeowner by about 25 percent. This can be accomplished with existing technology.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, I feel that the President's proposals are not in the interest of homeowners, consumers, motorists, small business owners, industrialists, or of those concerned with the environment. They are not adequate to the troubled times we are living in, nor the even more uncertain future.

It is thus apparent to me that Congress must enter the policy process at this point and complete a viable, balanced national energy policy plan for the Nation to agree upon. As chair of the Subcommittee on International Development, Trade, Finance and Monetary Policy, I will be continuing my work on these issues. I also hope that the 10-year goals set forth in my House Concurrent Resolution 53 are considered as part of that process.

CRUEL GAME WITH THE POOR

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the administration's proposal for child health is

one of the worst I have seen come forward from an administration since I've been in Congress. It adds to the injury of grossly inadequate funding the insult of setting various sectors of the low-income population against each other in a competition for these inadequate funds. The Boston Globe editorial critical of this program is aptly titled, "Bush's Cruel Game With the Poor." Because the editorial makes so compelling the case in such a lucid fashion, no further preface is needed and I ask that the editorial be reprinted here.

[From the Boston Globe, Feb. 9, 1991]

BUSH'S CRUEL GAME WITH THE POOR

The budgetary shifts that President Bush has in mind for medical services for poor women and children amount to cruel and capricious shell game. In the guise of strengthening services to lower infant mortality in 10 American cities, he would scavenge million of dollars from programs that already work to prevent infant deaths.

Twenty-four million dollars is to be slashed from grants to the community health centers that serve as front line of care for indigent and working-poor families. Much of the money buys treatment for expectant mothers and children who have no other means—insurance or Medicaid—to obtain medical care.

Thirty-three million dollars is to be taken from Maternal and Child Health Services, a program of federal block grants to states. This money is parceled out to hospitals and health centers to pay for maternity and pediatric care for women and their children.

These mothers and babies are so disadvantaged that they also qualify for supplementary food under the federal-waste Women and Infants Care program. The combination of medical care and food has proved its worth in fending off newborn deaths and other physical and mental consequences of deprivation early in life.

The robbing of funds from one program for another stems from budget procedures adopted last year to limit domestic spending and separate it from defense spending. Yet, increases in a desired health program could be garnered elsewhere—such as from the \$15.7 billion that has been proposed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a \$1.7 billion increase.

Instead, Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan is pitting basic programs for women and children against each other. And President Bush appears to be playing to the political grandstand with the infant mortality issue.

Bush's budget says that only 10 cities would be chosen from those "with exceptionally high infant mortality rates." Though sections of Boston have a devastating infant mortality rate, with three times as many deaths in black newborns as in white newborns, it is not citywide. Whether Boston would qualify for the Bush initiative is uncertain.

Under Bush's proposed cuts, however, Massachusetts could lose substantially unless Congress intervenes. Of the 56 community health centers in the state—24 of them in Boston—18 are federally funded. In 1990, they received nearly \$8 million in federal health grants. Massachusetts received slightly more, \$10.9 million, in Maternal and Child Health Service grants.

Two of every three of the 5.5 million people nationwide who rely on community health centers have incomes below the poverty level of \$13,360 for a family of four; and the remaining third is only marginally better off.

"Considering the fragile underpinnings beneath all of us," says James Hunt, head of the Massachusetts League of Community Health Centers, "it makes no sense to take from one group of poor people to give to another."

Targeting more money for the 10 cities with the worst infant mortality rates seems singularly absurd to Dr. Deboarh Frank, director of Boston City Hospital's clinic for malnourished children.

"What happens to the babies in the 11th-worst city?" Frank asks. "We should not be asked to trade off the survival of infants in one city for the survival of others in a different city. Nor should we be asked to help a child survive during the first year of life, only to let him die as he becomes a year older."

JEANNETTE JAYCEES HONOR PAUL SMY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to salute Mr. Paul R. Smy, who is being honored by the Jeannette, PA, Jaycees as their 1991 Man of the Year. The Jaycees could not have chosen a more deserving individual.

Paul is the president and chief executive officer of the Elliott Co. in Jeannette, and has been a valued resident of the community for many years. Most importantly, Paul has been extremely active in community affairs. He is chairman of the Jeannette District Memorial Hospital Board of Directors, he is a member of the Westmoreland County Community College Technical Advisory Committee, he is past president of the Irwin Lions Club, and is a member of the board of directors of the Norwin YMCA.

Paul's experience with the Elliott Co. shows that the American dream is still very much alive for someone with the dedication and devotion that he has shown. A graduate of Jeannette High School, Paul attended Penn State University's Extension School and took evening classes at Carnegie-Mellon University while at the same time advancing through the Elliott Co. He began his service with the Elliott Co. as a mailboy, moved up to foreman, worked in various engineering positions, eventually became vice president of operations, and then president and chief executive officer of the company. In 1987, when the Elliott Co.'s parent corporation threatened to shut down the Jeannette division, it was Paul who organized a group of senior management to buy the company and keep Jeannette's largest employer in business.

Paul's success, and his work in the community, demonstrates not only that hard work and dedication will be rewarded, but also that this hard work can be combined with a devotion to family, as Paul's wife, Anna, and their three children and three grandchildren can attest, and to the community. I know Paul would love to spend more time on the golf course, but I know personally his involvement in the community, to his family, and to the Elliott Co. takes a back seat to nothing. I'm honored to

call Paul Smiy a friend, and I'd like to congratulate him on this award, and to tell the Jeannette Jaycees that they could have picked no finer individual for this honor.

CAMPUS CRIME AND SECURITY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, during the 101st Congress, I introduced legislation requiring colleges and universities to provide their students and faculty with information on crimes on campus. This legislation was enacted into law as a part of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, signed into law by President Bush on November 8, 1990.

Beginning September 1, 1991, schools will have to begin collecting crime data—which they are required to provide to students and faculty beginning September 1, 1992. They will also be required to report violent crimes to students and faculty on a timely basis so they can take precautions to insure they do not become victims.

Since this new law does not actually become effective until 1992 and crime is not going to take a vacation until that time, I am today introducing a resolution designating the week of September 1, 1991 as Campus Crime and Security Awareness Week.

It is my hope schools will use this week, in most instances the first week of classes on campus, to provide students and faculty with information on the security policies and procedures in place on campus, crime prevention techniques, existing drug and alcohol education, prevention and treatment programs—because of the strong link between drug and alcohol and violent crime—and any crime trends which currently exist on campus.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring the important resolution and to urge colleges and universities in their congressional districts to conduct appropriate activities during this week.

PATRIOTISM, NOT FANATICISM

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, if war brings out the best in us, it also, sometimes, brings out the worst.

Some Americans have forgotten our own values even as we go to war to protect the values of others. Our own freedom mustn't be lost in the struggle to liberate Kuwait from the monstrous grip of Saddam Hussein.

In the past few weeks Americans have demonstrated their overwhelming support for the brave men and women in the Persian Gulf. This is positive and welcome. But, unhappily, there have been some incidents which should cause pain in the hearts of all Americans.

Joseph Reedy was the editor of the Kutztown Patriot, a small weekly newspaper in

Kutztown, PA. A few weeks ago, at the beginning of the war, he wrote an editorial against the war. Steve Esser, the son of the publisher of the paper and the president of the Kutztown Publishing Co., fired Mr. Reedy last week.

Obviously, a publisher has the right to make such a decision. But this decision should sadden all Americans who value editorial independence.

Then there is the case of Marco Lokar, the Italian citizen who played basketball for Seton Hall University. When athletes around the Nation were putting American flag patches on their uniforms, he refused. Citing his religious beliefs, he said he was unable to wear the flag of either the United States or his native Italy in support of war. Mr. Lokar was taunted by fans in the arena, his pregnant wife received threatening telephone calls, and he finally decided to go home to Italy.

Such conduct, whether on the part of sports fans or a newspaper publisher, is not real patriotism. What the newspaper publisher appealed to and the fans reacted with was the darkest and most mean spirited side of patriotism.

Patriotism, Mr. Speaker, cannot be forced on people. Nor can we stifle opinions that are contradictory to popular sentiment. An editor fired for voicing an unpopular opinion and a foreign citizen hounded out of the country for not participating in a voluntary show or support are not things we should be proud of. In fact, we should be deeply ashamed. I am.

Such acts dishonor the brave men and women now serving in the Persian Gulf.

I include two articles from the Philadelphia Inquirer about these incidents.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer, Feb. 14, 1991]

FLAP OVER FLAG ENDS WITH FOREIGN ATHLETE HEADING BACK HOME

(By Jere Longman and Tim Panaccio)

Angry displays of patriotism are driving a Seton Hall University basketball player out of the country.

In the final game he played, Marco Lokar was taunted and booed for declining to wear an American flag on his uniform jersey. He and his pregnant wife received threatening telephone calls. So he is taking the advice of hecklers who jeered, "Go back to Italy."

Lokar, 21, a sophomore guard on scholarship, yesterday quit the Seton Hall team, withdrew from the university, and said he would return to his home in Trieste, Italy.

"The consequences of my decision have been quite surprising to me," Lokar said of his choice not to wear a flag and of the harassment that resulted.

"I have received many threats directed both at me and my wife, Lara, so that our life has become very difficult here," he said in a prepared statement from Seton Hall, in South Orange, N.J.

"In order to complete her pregnancy in tranquility and peace (which is more important than anything else to us), we have decided to return to our home town."

The statement ended, "Peace be with you."

Seton Hall coach P.J. Carlesimo yesterday expressed sorrow that Lokar was leaving. He said that Lokar would be welcome to return next year and that his scholarship still would be available to him.

"It's very disappointing and sad," Carlesimo said. "It's sad that he can't stay here and do what he wants to do."

Lokar decided last month not to join his teammates in adding a U.S. flag patch to his jersey—something many college and professional athletes have done to show support for American troops in the Persian Gulf war.

"I knew, if he didn't want to wear it, then he had good reasons," Carlesimo said.

Lokar's reason was that wearing a flag would imply support for a war.

"From a Christian standpoint, I cannot support any war, with no exception for the Persian Gulf war," Lokar said in his statement. "I have heard many people saying that the flag should be worn in support of the troops and not in support of the war. This is a foolish argument. The troops are in the gulf fighting a war!"

Lokar's decision apparently went unnoticed until a Jan. 29 game at Providence. At the time, Lokar told reporters that his choice was personal.

Then things escalated. The night before a Feb. 2 game against St. John's at Madison Square Garden in New York, Carlesimo said, Lokar got a phone call from his wife, saying that she had received threatening calls.

"That was the first time I knew about the calls," Carlesimo said. "I did not ask what the callers were saying. Marco said threats. He has a command of the English language. I assumed he meant it."

At the St. John's game, Lokar was heckled during warm-ups. When he entered the game, he was booed lustily every time he touched the ball.

"Where's your flag?" St. John's students taunted. "Go back to Italy."

The hecklers presumably did not stop to consider, among other things, that Italy is part of the U.S.-led coalition fighting in the gulf.

"The worst experience for him was the Garden," Carlesimo said. "They taunted him in pregame, at halftime and whenever things got quiet."

Two days later, Lokar accompanied the Seton Hall team to Pittsburgh for a game but did not play. Carlesimo said there was no heckling.

However, telephone calls to Lokar's home continued, and Lokar last week asked Carlesimo for time away from the team. He did not attend recent practices or either of the team's two most recent games, on Saturday and Tuesday.

NOT A SNAP DECISION

Seton Hall athletic director Larry Keating said Lokar had told him on Tuesday that he was leaving.

"This hasn't been something off the top of his head," Keating said. "Some kids do that. Not Marco. This is something consistent with his philosophy. It doesn't surprise me."

"I know the team supports Marco's right to make a stand," Carlesimo said. "I know they believe in Marco's sincerity. I believe they will support his decision."

Senior center Anthony Avent yesterday declined to comment on Lokar's decision to leave school.

Lokar's basketball career at Seton Hall was uneven.

In his first game last season, against Pitt, Lokar scored 41 points—a Big East Conference record for a freshman. He went on to average five points a game.

This season, however, he suffered a pulled groin muscle, his playing time decreased, and he was averaging 3.1 points per game.

Still, there was speculation that Lokar intended to try to pursue a professional career in Italy.

Carlesimo and Keating discounted that as a motive for Lokar's departure.

"I don't know if Marco is going to a pro league," Carlesimo said. "It is something that we've been aware of—that if he played well, he might go back to Italy. I don't see a cause-effect relationship here. It has never come up in our conversations."

"HE WAS . . . READY TO STAY"

"His concern is really for his wife," Keating said. "The consequences of his decision were something he was fully ready to stand up to and stay here for."

"If he were not married, he'd still be here, not wearing the flag, and there would be no story. But when he started getting phone calls at home, his wife became upset. She's in the third or fourth month of pregnancy. Rightfully, he took a step back and realized this was affecting someone other than himself."

Carlesimo said that "the whole bothersome part to me is that Marco and his wife have to go back to Italy. He wanted an education in the United States, and now he can't get it. I never thought it would get this extreme."

Earlier, Lokar had talked of the importance of getting an education before returning to Italy.

"Any athlete in the U.S. has a great opportunity in life to graduate and get a degree," Lokar said. "That's a big plus in the U.S. In Europe, you don't have to make a choice. The [sports] clubs don't have colleges, so it's difficult to do both. Many people don't realize the importance of this—not here at Seton Hall, but in general."

A member of the family said that Lokar and his wife went to Washington last night to join other relatives.

Before he left Seton Hall, Carlesimo said yesterday, Lokar was considering changing his major from business to theology.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer, Feb. 17, 1991]

AN EDITOR IS FIRED OVER PEACE PLEA (By Paul Nussbaum)

KUTZTOWN, Pa.—Here, where every lamp-post on Main Street sports a brace of American flags and a rain-soaked yellow ribbon, is not the place one would normally turn for anti-war fervor.

In the heart of sober Pennsylvania Dutch country, this is where values are as traditional as shoo-fly pie, where quilt-makers close for the Sabbath, and where the weekly newspaper is named the Patriot.

But this is one of the few places in America where the home-town paper devoted nearly a full page to an impassioned editorial against the Persian Gulf war, under a headline that proclaimed "PEACE" as boldly as most newspapers announced "WAR."

This is also the place where the author of the editorial got fired.

Joseph Reedy, a 37-year-old Pennsylvania journalist who had been editor of the Patriot for 5½ years, was dismissed earlier this month by the newspaper's owners for "philosophical differences" after he wrote an editorial calling the war "obscene," describing President Bush as "the world's number one hawk," and wondering why American blood is "being spilled for the obscenely rich kings of Kuwait?"

"War is humiliation. War is injury, illness and death," Reedy wrote in a signed editorial that was published the week after the fighting started. "The only real cure," he concluded, "is peace. Let's go for it."

His editorial prompted angry telephone calls, withdrawn advertising, letters to the editor both irate and supportive, and a counter-editorial by the newspaper's owners in the next edition.

"We want you, the Patriot readers, to know that the opinions of the editor of this paper expressed in last week's editorial are not the opinions of the publisher (Jacob R. Esser) or the Esser family," said that editorial, under the headline, "The Patriot's Yellow Ribbon."

"... It is the opinion of the publisher and owners of the Patriot that the time for debate has passed. The time has come to stand behind those people that we have put into positions of power."

The time had also come to find a new editor.

Steve Esser, the president of the Kutztown Publishing Co. and the son of the newspaper's publisher, said the peace editorial was only one factor in the family's decision to fire Reedy.

"We believe a weekly newspaper like the Patriot should just report on the news in this area," said Esser, whose great-grandfather founded the paper 116 years ago. "We wanted it to be refocused to the social atmosphere of the community—church news, news on the granges and so forth."

As the Patriot's editor, photographer, sportswriter and news reporter, Reedy had not been serving up that kind of traditional small-town newspaper fare.

A former sportswriter and news reporter for several area newspapers and a former housing inspector for the city of Reading, Reedy covered local government meetings as entertainment as much as news. When the borough secretary retired after 44 years on the job, Reedy wrote that the secretary "didn't seem too broken up about attending his last meeting. In fact, he was smiling when I left Council chambers. After all, he no longer has to listen to [certain types] of council business."

He accused local police of overreacting to what they called a "riot" by Kutztown University students last year.

He waxed irate about the town's decision to dump 5,000 brand-new bowling shoes when it inherited an old shoe-making factory.

And he was threatened with death after he editorialized against a constitutional amendment to outlaw flag-burning.

"Joe has been much different than any editor they've had," said Harry Eshleman, a former Kutztown University journalism professor. "He's been very entertaining. I think he has made for a lot of dissatisfied people . . . but I think everything he's written has been accurate."

Nothing, however, attracted as much attention as his Jan. 24 editorial that was headlined, "How about a little PEACE!" with the last word set in type 2½ inches high.

"I just got tired of seeing the word 'war' enlarged beyond even Attila the Hun's wildest dreams," Reedy wrote in his opening paragraph. "Doesn't 'peace' look better? I thought I'd publicize it, just to give it a chance."

Sprinkled with spelling errors and typographical mistakes, the editorial ran unchanged, just as it flowed angrily from Reedy's computer terminal. He had intended to publish an editorial criticizing Gov. Casey's plan to lay off 2,000 state employees, but wrote the anti-war editorial when the paper unexpectedly had more space than anticipated.

"Maybe I should have run the Bob Casey editorial," Reedy said ruefully last week, as he pondered unemployment, sitting in his third-floor walk-up apartment on Kutztown's Main Street.

"But I just wrote what was in my heart," he said, "I can't see any reason for this war

that can't be decisively refuted. I don't like the jingoism that is sweeping the country. I get sick when I see these yellow ribbons around here."

"America is a land of dissent . . . I don't equate militarism with patriotism."

The reaction in Kutztown was quick and predictable.

The newspaper, which has a circulation of about 4,000, "appears to be more of a Scud than a Patriot," wrote one reader.

"The freedom [of speech] allows you to waste an entire page," wrote another. "To say I was incensed by your editorial . . . would not adequately describe the fury that filled me when I read it."

"This community has always been a conservative community," said Steve Esser last week. "It's probably more supportive of the war than the country as a whole. And we've got considerable comments on the editorial, both pro and con."

Esser called Reedy into his office to fire him from the \$22,000-a-year job last Monday, after the editor returned from a week's vacation.

"I'm still a little bit in shock," said Reedy. "I'm still shaken. I'm not ashamed of what I wrote. It was just an outcry of a person who is in pain over what is going on."

LEGISLATION TO RELIEVE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON INDUSTRIAL FASTENERS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will relieve certain importers, wholesalers and users of industrial fasteners of countervailing duties that were unfairly and erroneously assessed against them.

This matter arises out of mistakes made by the U.S. Customs Service in 1979, 1980, and 1981, around the time when responsibility for the administration of the countervailing duty laws was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The U.S. Customs Service assessed countervailing duties prematurely on entries that subsequently were determined not to be subject to such duties.

In June 1979, the Treasury Department published a final countervailing duty determination concerning certain fasteners from Japan. (Treasury Decision 79-158.) The Treasury determination provided for the suspension of liquidation of entries of the affected fasteners, and for the deposit of estimated countervailing duties at the rates of 4.0 and 4.2 ad valorem. Under the scheme of the countervailing duty law, contained in the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, a final affirmative countervailing duty determination does not lead immediately to the assessment of duties. Instead, estimated duties are required to be deposited until the administering agency—Treasury prior to 1980, Commerce since that time—has conducted an administrative review to determine the actual degree of subsidization of the entries during specified periods of time. Thus, pending such an administrative review and ascertainment of the actual duty

rate, Customs is required to suspend the liquidation of entries of the affected merchandise.

In this case, importers wholesalers and users made entries of these fasteners covered under Treasury Decision 79-158 between June 4, 1979 and December 31, 1981. The injured parties deposited estimated countervailing duties of approximately \$1,266,000. Instead of suspending liquidation and waiting for Commerce to conduct an administrative review to ascertain the amount of countervailing duties actually payable, the Customs Service immediately liquidated these entries—at the estimated duty rates of 4.0 and 4.2 percent ad valorem. The injured parties, meanwhile, did not realize that this had occurred as they did not expect that their entries would be liquidated until after Commerce had performed its administrative review.

When Commerce issued its final results of the 1979, 1980, and 1981 administrative reviews, it found, with one exception, that no countervailing duties were payable for entries in these years. The exception arose in the 1979 review, in which Commerce found that countervailing duties of 0.37 percent ad valorem were due with respect to entries in 2 of the 17 tariff items covered by the countervailing duty order. With respect to these entries, for which deposits of 4.2 percent ad valorem had been required, the injured parties are simply seeking a refund of the difference between the amount at which the entries were liquidated and the amount actually due, that is, 4.2 percent minus 0.37 percent. Had Customs not already liquidated the petitioner's entries, the petitioners would have had the full amount of the deposits for estimated countervailing duties refunded to them.

The injured parties have now spent over 7 years seeking to have Customs' errors in 1979 through 1981 undone, and they have exhausted all avenues of administrative and judicial relief available to them. In August 1983, in response to requests made in 1982 to correct the clerical error it had made in assessing countervailing duties on certain 1980 entries, the Customs Service issued a ruling holding that liquidations of entries of industrial fasteners prior to the issuance of the administrative review results were valid. This same ruling, however, acknowledged "a mistake of fact or inadvertence" with respect to the liquidation of the suspended entries, and stated that reliquidation would be permitted if "timely filed relief" was requested—that is, within the period of time provided for protest or requests for reliquidation under 19 U.S.C. sections 1514 and 1520(c). Subsequently, Customs denied the parties' requests on the basis that they have been made out of time. The injured parties protested these denials, and these protests were again denied.

The injured parties challenged the Customs Service ruling in the Court of International Trade, and in the court of appeals for the Federal circuit, and finally petitioned the Supreme Court for certiorari, all to no avail. The lower courts ruled against the injured parties on a technicality, finding that the injured parties had not raised their objections with Customs within the 1-year period provided for by statute for bringing to Customs' attention "a clerical error, mistake of fact, or other inadvertence." The in-

jured parties took the position that this 1-year period for correcting errors should not have been tolled when Customs inadvertently liquidated the entries, because these liquidations were in and of themselves unauthorized acts. This position was consistent with the void liquidation doctrine which had been enunciated by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in 1968.

The errors made by Customs require correction; foreclosing recovery by the injured parties would represent a great injustice. Throughout the administrative and judicial review process, it has been undisputed that the injured parties entries should not have been liquidated when they were, and that they should not have been assessed countervailing duties. In addition, the circumstances under which Customs liquidated these entries explain why the injured parties were not able to bring this matter to Customs' attention within the 1-year period provided for by statute. A number of the parties did not have actual notice that liquidations had occurred. However, all the injured parties were charged with constructive notice because such notices were posted in the customhouse. While such constructive notice may be adequate in other instances where an importer is expecting that Customs will liquidate its entries, that is not the case in this situation. Given the operation of the countervailing duty law, which states that duties are not actually assessed until there has been an administrative review, the injured parties quite reasonably did not expect that Customs would err and prematurely liquidate their entries.

Mr. Speaker, for all these reasons, it is only fair that this bill be enacted. This legislation provides for the reliquidation of the injured parties' entries, and for the refund of all countervailing duties paid on those entries with interest according to law. It is, quite simply, the only equitable manner of resolving this unfortunate matter.

VETERANS COUNSELING PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY FOR THOSE SERVING IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing amendments to the Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Counseling Program Preservation Act of 1987.

My amendments would extend to veterans of the Persian Gulf war eligibility for readjustment counseling services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and to ensure that family members of these veterans may continue to receive such counseling services in a case in which the veteran is ordered to active duty.

Mr. Speaker, the Readjustment Counseling Program provided through these community based centers, was created in response to the authorizing legislation contained in Public Law 96-22 on June 13, 1979. In the 11 years since its inception, the program has provided readjustment services to over 700,000 Viet-

nam era veterans and more than 200,000 family members. While at the same time the program's cost has remained fairly constant at \$50 million each year.

These vet centers were established with the same sense of urgency that we face now: To assist those veterans coming home from our most recent war. There is no doubt that this model is very effective in accomplishing that purpose and needs to be extended to veterans and their families from the Persian Gulf war.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation authorizes the vet centers to make the following changes: First, open the vet centers to Persian Gulf war veterans; second, make families of veterans serving in the gulf war eligible for vet centers services; and third, eliminate the requirement for 2 years of active duty to qualify for vet center services.

We must never ask our service men and women to do the job without committing ourselves to an appropriate and immediate response to their needs during and after battle.

DOUG WILLIAMS—AN ASSET TO POINTE COUPEE PARISH

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today in tribute to Doug Williams, a man best known for his exploits on the football field—first as an all-star at Grambling University, later as one of professional football's best quarterbacks. I need not recount what was Doug Williams' finest hour: When he led the Washington Redskins to a record-breaking Super Bowl victory. No, Mr. Speaker, I do not rise here to recall Doug Williams' heroics on the gridiron, or to discuss the considerable esteem in which he is held by Louisianians and Washingtonians alike. His athletic skill and personal class speaks for itself.

I am proud to pay tribute to Doug Williams, a new and welcome addition to the public school system of Pointe Coupee Parish, LA, which I am privileged to represent in the 102d Congress. Doug Williams has been appointed as head football coach and athletic director of the new Pointe Coupee Central High School. He is an outstanding choice.

Doug Williams knows more than football. He knows people, he loves Louisiana, he understands youngsters, and he knows how to lead by example. He will make a tremendous teacher, coach, and builder of character. I know I speak for thousands in wishing Doug Williams every success.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES NEED OUR SUPPORT

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to advance the cause of

community colleges across the country by increasing their profile in the U.S. Department of Education. My distinguished colleague from Oregon, Senator MARK O. HATFIELD, is introducing a companion bill in the Senate.

Our bill will establish an Office of Community Colleges within the Department of Education, to be administered by an Assistant Secretary of Community Colleges.

In changing the name of this office, Mr. Speaker, I intend more than a cosmetic change at the Department of Education. I want to change the reality. The fact is that the Department has failed to recognize the critical role community and junior colleges have come to play in building a competitive work force in this country.

The new Office of Community Colleges will administer Federal programs relating to community colleges, technical institutions and junior colleges. It will also serve to coordinate those Federal, interagency programs applicable to community colleges.

Why should the Department pay more attention to community colleges? Today, community colleges have the largest enrollment of any of the higher education institutions—over 5 million students. In Oregon, 50 percent of our freshman and sophomores are enrolled in community colleges.

Predictions are that 75 percent or more of new jobs between now and the year 2000 will require more than a high school degree. Community colleges are the best resource this Nation has for providing a trained and competent work force to meet these demands in the future.

Basic education, up-to-day technical training and technology transfer are essential to ensure that our Nation maintains a strong economy and keeps its competitive edge. Partnerships between training institutions and the business community have come of age and community colleges are uniquely suited to meet this challenge. In many rural communities they are the only source of technical or higher education available to the local population.

To recognize the increased role of community colleges does not in any way discount the importance of other institutions of higher education—universities, colleges, and graduate schools. Educating our citizens and work force in a changing world is the job of many different kinds of institutions. But we need to recognize, and—where we can—enhance the contribution of community colleges to these major challenges. And I say this as trustee of one of the finest private universities in the country.

Mr. Speaker, during this legislative session we will be considering the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. It is, in my opinion, highly appropriate that we recognize the importance of community colleges and give them the status within the Department of Education that they have long deserved. I am not asking my colleagues to support a costly new program for education, but rather, a practical proposal to enable the Department to better organize new and existing programs applicable to community colleges.

The bill we are introducing today will, I hope, be a first step toward the recognition that community colleges are critical to providing our students access to a quality education

and addressing the needs of a 21st century work force.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SULLIVAN ACT

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, we may be only hours from the start of a ground war in the Persian Gulf. Support for our troops is strong because Americans recognize the threat Saddam Hussein poses to the stability of the Mideast and to the hopes for peace that we all share.

We must give our troops and their families every bit of the support they need to fight this war. But we have to think about after the war. Losing one member of a family is a real tragedy. Losing more than one, especially when we could have acted in time to prevent it, is too great a sacrifice for any family. If we wait until another tragedy like that which the Sullivans had to endure, it will be too late. Afterward, the Government may decide to act, but we should act now to prevent this tragedy before it happens again.

Americans thought the tragedy that struck the Sullivans was no longer possible because Congress had already passed the Sullivan Act. Well that's incorrect. The Sullivan Act is only a Defense Department directive that lets members of the same family serving together request to be separated. My legislation does what Congress should have done decades ago—protect the families of those who serve our Nation.

It is important to point out that the Department of Defense down graded its regulation on this issue to the directive I mentioned. Regulations carry the weight of law. Directives are little more than policy recommendations. It seems to me that in light of the current situation, the Department of Defense is moving in the wrong direction.

That's why Congress needs to pass my bill—the Sullivan Act.

My legislation does three things.

First, it allows members of the same family to request transfers out of a combat zone, rather than just off the same ship or unit as is the case now.

Second, it requires that the Department of Defense honor the request of at least one of those family members making a request.

Third, and it requires the Department of Defense to honor the request of single parents with sole custody of their children to transfer out of a combat zone.

The modern battlefield is much different than it was in World War II. Today, long range missiles can carry chemical, biological, and nuclear destruction thousands of miles behind the battlefield.

That's why my legislation expands the existing Department of Defense directive to include a combat zone, not just a ship or a unit.

Today, there is no guarantee that the Department of Defense will honor the requests of members of the same family to be separated. My legislation would guarantee the safety of at least one family member.

Finally, my legislation addresses the issue of single parents in order to prevent war orphans.

We are proud of our men and women in uniform. We're proud of their families—but these families should be protected from the tragedy of suffering the loss of more than one parent or child. The loss of one family member, as tragic as it is, is enough for one family.

CRISIS ON CAREER TEACHERS JOBS

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, over the next decade 1.3 million teachers, roughly half of our teaching force, are expected to leave their jobs either because of retirement or a change of career. Next year alone at least a third of the new teachers needed in our schools will not be hired because of a severe teachers' shortage. As a result our educational system now faces the Herculean task of improving curricula and producing better trained students with a dwindling supply of teachers.

Compounding the crisis even further is the fact that many of our young children now entering school are coming from families that are barely able to function. Indeed, hundreds of thousands of school-aged children today are homeless and one in four of these children cannot even get to school regularly, much less succeed when they get there. Besides a solution to their transportation problems, these children often require special tutoring and after-school supervision that their full-time teachers are unable to give them.

Last year I introduced new legislation that would break down the barriers that prevent up to 100,000 homeless children from attending school regularly. The bill, passed by Congress and signed into law last fall, provides \$7 million for transportation services as well as tutoring, books, supplies and before and after school care for homeless kids. Although the President's new budget would eliminate the program next year, I am determined to save this small but important program and, if I can, add to it.

Today, for example, I am introducing again the Retired Teacher Act, with my distinguished colleague from North Dakota, Mr. DORGAN. This bill addresses the growing teacher's shortage as well as the needs of our homeless children. It would exempt from the Social Security earnings test any income obtained through part-time work as a substitute teacher, a teacher's aide or a provider of before-school or after-school care. Currently under the Social Security Act beneficiaries under 65 are taxed \$1 for every \$2 earned after their income exceeds \$6,840 a year. Beneficiaries 65 to 70 are taxed \$1 for every \$3 in earnings once their income exceeds \$9,360. This policy has discouraged thousands of retired persons, including many former teachers, from working part-time.

By encouraging retired teachers to return to the classroom part-time, this bill would foster

the independence and productivity of America's senior citizens while enriching the lives of our youngsters most in need. I envision this bill creating a new legion of senior instructors who can provide before and after school care and tutorials for many homeless youngsters.

Although senior citizens are the fastest growing segment of our population, they represent an untapped, often overlooked resource. By the year 2020, the number of people 65 and older will have nearly tripled from 18.5 million in 1965 to 52 million. Older Americans, in fact, have much to offer prospective employers. Studies repeatedly show that older workers are more dependable, have better attendance records and stay at their jobs longer than young workers. In addition, intergenerational contact can benefit both students and senior citizens alike. One study conducted in Dade County, Florida demonstrated that intergenerational programs can have a positive effect on students who are at risk of dropping out of school.

Giving retired teachers the freedom to return to the class room on a part time basis without financial penalty makes for sound Federal policy—a policy committed to helping our senior citizens as well as improving the education of our children.

Without innovative measures that address the problems of our schools, hundreds of thousands of our children run a high risk of joining the ranks of the unemployed and the underemployed. Today, there are two workers paying into Social Security for every one recipient. Our country will not be able to meet the needs of its senior population in the future, if we deny these children a chance to become productive participants in our society. It is time that we re-evaluate our priorities and pledge to do all we can to improve the health, education and safety of our most precious resource.

CONGRESSMAN MAVROULES SALUTES JAN ERNST MATZELIGER DURING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Black History Month I would like to take this opportunity to commend to my colleagues the immeasurable contributions of Mr. Jan Ernst Matzeliger. Born in Surinam, South Africa on September 15, 1852, Jan Matzeliger has been recognized by former Gov. Michael S. Dukakis who wrote into law a measure naming the Fayette Street Bridge for the Lynn inventor. Mr. Matzeliger will again be acknowledged at the September 15, 1991, issuance and first day sale of the Jan Matzeliger black history series commemorative stamp in the Lynn Post Office, city of Lynn, MA.

At the age of 10 Matzeliger began his pre-occupation with machines working as an apprentice to his father in a machine shop in Surinam. In 1871 Matzeliger set out to see the world on an East Indian vessel and was drawn to Lynn, MA where he settled in the late 1870's. Shortly after coming to Lynn, Matzeliger began work in a shoe factory. After

years of observation and practical experience Matzeliger developed a machine designed to last shoes. The primitive lasting machine was constructed out of wire, wood, and cigar boxes. Four years later construction of the new model was complete. The patent for the lasting machine was granted on March 20, 1883. Financial support for the patent was supplied by C.H. Delnow and M.S. Nichols in exchange for two-thirds ownership of the invention.

Matzeliger's machine tripled the production of 60 men, significantly improved working conditions, and made well-made shoes affordable to those who could not previously buy shoes on their meager salaries.

In the summer of 1886 Matzeliger contracted what turned out to be tuberculosis and died in Lynn Hospital on August 24, 1889. Unfortunately all proper recognition for his invention came posthumously. In 1901 Matzeliger was awarded the Gold Medal and Diploma at the Pan American Exposition. On May 16, 1967, the NAACP celebrated Jan Matzeliger Day at Lynn. In 1970 the American Negro Commemorative Society issued a Matzeliger medal, coined by the Franklin Mint.

Matzeliger's contributions to the underprivileged black community were perhaps greater after his death than during his life. In 1885 Matzeliger's financiers, Delnow and Nichols, established the Union Lasting Co. The same year two other businessmen, George W. Brown and Sidney B. Winslow, established the Consolidated Hand-Method Lasting Machine Co. In 1899 Winslow established the United Shoe Machinery Corp.; he had already bought the Goodyear and McKay shoe machinery interests and held a worldwide monopoly on the lasting machine business. McKay—with money made from Matzeliger's invention—established the McKay Institute for the education of Negro boys at Kingston, RI. McKay also donated \$6 million to Harvard University, and an undisclosed amount to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Matzeliger's invention of the shoe lasting machine revolutionized the shoe industry and made the city of Lynn the shoe capital of the United States. It is important to remember that the shoe lasting machine has not substantially changed since Jan Matzeliger invented it over 110 years ago. Crucial to our technological progress is our continuing appreciation and cultivation of the manufacturing genius of men like Jan Matzeliger.

ONE-TIME EXCLUSION TO INCLUDE DISABLED AMERICANS

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to extend to disabled Americans a much-needed tax break.

Under my proposal, the one-time exclusion on gain from the sale of a principal residence which is now available only to Americans aged 55 and over, would be extended to the permanently and totally disabled, regardless of age.

Congress created this exclusion in the mid-1970's. The underlying principle was to lessen

the tax liability for older Americans who wanted to move out of their larger, more expensive homes into smaller, less expensive living quarters. This exclusion is fair, and it makes good sense from a tax policy standpoint.

This same benefit should be extended to the disabled. In fact, there is probably no group in our society that is more deserving of this special tax benefit than Americans with disabilities.

Many times, individuals who become disabled have no choice but to sell their homes. This may be because of pressing medical and personal expenses, because of changes in physical condition, or because of inadequate access to needed transportation.

No matter what the reason, Americans confronted with total and permanent disability should be allowed to dispose of their house without having to incur a burdensome tax liability.

My proposal is simple. It provides additional flexibility to the disabled in the handling of their financial affairs—something our public policies should encourage.

It is estimated that some 2.4 million disabled individuals would be eligible to take advantage of this proposal.

Disabled Americans made great strides last year with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. In a loud and clear voice, our country said it is time to break down barriers to the disabled, to end discrimination, and to bring Americans with disabilities into the mainstream of American life. My proposal is consistent with and builds upon what we did last year. This bill can help improve the lives of thousands of Americans.

THE INDOOR AIR QUALITY ACT OF 1991

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today we are faced with a growing threat to the people of our country. What I am speaking of is not about the war in the Middle East, this problem is closer to home. It's not about an administration which has forgotten about domestic policy, it's even closer to home than that. What I am speaking of is actually taking place within our workplaces, schools, and homes. The problem is declining indoor air quality. Every breath we take puts us at a greater risk of exposure to airborne contaminants and their side effects, yet we do nothing about the problem.

As Americans, we spend an average of 90 percent of our time indoors, and the air we breathe inside of our classrooms and workplaces can be as much as 1,000 times more toxic than the air outside. Over the last 10 years we've spent over \$200 billion to clean up the outdoor air. Over that same period of time, we've spent far too little money, and have paid far too little attention to the air we breathe indoors: The air in our children's schools, in our homes, and in our workplaces.

Mr. Speaker, I am here today to reintroduce legislation that has been in the works since the 100th Congress. The Indoor Air Quality

Act of 1991 will not only bring about increased awareness of the problem, but will fund the research, and begin the arduous task of cleaning up the air we breathe.

I think the radon issue provides a good foundation for dealing with other indoor air pollutants. With radon, we saw news reports, special television programs and magazine articles that brought the issue to the attention of the citizens and the Government. We then saw the Environmental Protection Agency, along with congressional support, enact policies to deal with radon gas that included informing, testing, and, where necessary, abating the radon gas. It stands to reason that the same successful approach could be used to mitigate the problem of other unhealthy indoor air pollutants. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has undergone a virtual restructuring due to the burden of declining indoor air quality. From 1971 through 1978, one-third of 1 percent of all health hazard evaluations concerned indoor air quality. Currently, 20 percent of all health hazard evaluations concern indoor air quality problems. In 1988, an average of 60 phone calls per month came in on the Institute's toll free number concerning indoor air quality. In 1990, that average was tripled to 180 calls per month. These numbers represent nothing less than a giant red flag. We must create a sound policy, and provide the resources necessary, dedicated to lowering that red flag.

The act I introduce today has been continuously improved upon over the past 4 years. It now pays special attention to the 15 percent of Americans that are more sensitive to poor indoor air quality, such as those with respiratory illnesses, the elderly, and the children.

I am particularly concerned for children because, not only are they the most vulnerable to illnesses caused by indoor air contaminants, but they are also exposed more often to contaminants through the classroom, the daycare center, and sadly, even the home. The legislation will require a national assessment of buildings owned by local educational agencies and child care facilities of indoor air quality.

The first major change in the act is a product labeling specification that first, sets standards for the measurement of indoor air contaminant emissions of products, then second will require these products to bear appropriate labels, thus informing the consumer of the possible consequences of the purchase. This is the age of the consumer, and it is high time the consumer is given all the facts, not just what big business wants them to see. The new specifications will be enforced by the EPA and will also make illegal the importation into this country of products not bearing the required labels.

A further improvement is the requirement of ventilation standards for all new public and commercial buildings. These standards will make it law to have a certain ratio of fresh air in every room. The standards will be based on the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, or ASHRAE requirements. These standards are already widely accepted and widely adopted by building managers and owners. Older buildings must comply with all applicable heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning [HVAC] building

codes. These improvements will be enforced by OSHA, which will be given the power to fine and imprison offenders.

We have at our disposal, now more than ever, the technology to deal with poor indoor air quality. My office is swamped with mail and literature dealing with indoor air quality improvement techniques. Mr. Speaker, it must start here in the U.S. Congress, but it doesn't have to end here, and it won't. This act provides financial assistance in the form of grants to any State that undertakes its own "response plan" to the problem.

It wasn't long ago that the term "sick building syndrome" meant a building badly in need of a paint job. Due to the quickly deteriorating indoor air quality of the 1980's and the 1990's, we now know it means sickness and possibly permanent disability for its occupants. This act will provide the necessary funds for Federal buildings to pay for their own clean air technology.

It is time that the House follows the Senate's lead and pass this act. Mr. Speaker, we work hard every day to help the American people by establishing measures to protect them on the streets, providing care to those who are sick, and helping them take home a decent paycheck. I ask you, what good does all that work do when the very place that paycheck is earned isn't safe? Please join me in making sure this modest goal is attained.

ENVIRONMENTAL TAX CREDIT ACT

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, we did a great deal to improve the quality of our Nation's air. In many parts of the bill, we also helped improve domestic energy security by providing incentives to use ethanol blends, for example. However, when it came to protecting the use of America's most abundant fuel, coal, we fell short.

The Environmental Tax Credit Act of 1991 would correct many of the Clean Air Act's energy security deficiencies by reinstating tax credits for the installation of pollution control equipment which had existed prior to 1986. The reinstatement of these tax relief measures will merge the goals of maintaining lower electric rates, improving air quality, and protecting domestic energy resources.

The economic impact of this legislation will be revenue positive since these incentives will encourage investments in pollution control devices, a multimillion dollar acquisition. It will create more jobs in this industry, preserve thousands of coal and support jobs, and allow the continued use of millions of tons of coal which would be abandoned under the clean air bill.

The legislation would allow the following measures for accomplishing these goals: 20 percent environmental tax credit for pollution control devices; tax exempt pollution control bonds; 60-month amortization for pollution control devices; 20 percent credit for minerals

used in cleaning coal; and tax exemption for the revenue a utility receives from selling allowance credits—set up by clean air allowance trading system.

As Congress considers enacting a national energy strategy, it is imperative that we not restrict use of our most abundant fuel.

This bill is cosponsored by Congressmen POSHARD, WISE, DURBIN, ANNUNZIO, APPLE-GATE, CLINGER, COSTELLO, ECKART, EVANS, HYDE, KOLTER, LIPINSKI, MILLER of Ohio, MURPHY, ROWLAND of Georgia, SAWYER, and YATES. Each of these Congressmen have long recognized the need to derive the bulk of the Nation's energy from domestic resources. We look forward to being joined by others in pursuing this policy.

I would like to insert into the RECORD at this point an article forwarded to me by one of the bill's cosponsors, Congressman APPLEGATE, which details what will happen if this bill is not enacted, followed by the text of this legislation.

OHIO POWER DECISION COULD CLOSE COAL MINE

COLUMBUS (AP).—The new U.S. Clean Air Act may force Ohio Power Co.'s coal-fired Gavin plant to switch to low-sulfur coal, forcing the shutdown of a Meigs County mine that employs 1,258 workers, a company official said yesterday.

But Gerald P. Maloney, executive vice president of American Electric Power Co., Ohio Power's parent company, said installation of scrubbers to clean the high-sulfur coal also could be an option.

He said compliance with the statute requires lengthy preparation and that a decision on either a fuel switch or scrubbers must be made no later than mid-1991 and should be made by April 1.

The first compliance deadline is Jan. 1, 1995.

Maloney said the act required electric utilities to cut sulfur dioxide emissions by 40 percent to 50 percent on average over the next 10 years to reduce environmental damage from acid rain.

Maloney said that based on the data available, fuel switching at Gavin might produce the lower cost of compliance for Ohio Power customers. But if that decision is made, production would be halted at the Meigs mine by early 1994, he said.

"There are energy costs and social costs to either option," Maloney said.

AEP, the nation's largest coal buyer, is the parent company of eight electric subsidiaries serving 7 million people in portions of seven states from Michigan to Tennessee.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This act may be cited as the "Environmental Tax Credit Act of 1991."

SEC. 2. TAX CREDIT FOR EQUIPMENT TO MEET ACID RAIN REDUCTION STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to foreign tax credit, etc.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 30. ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.

"(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If qualified acid rain control property is placed in service during any taxable year, there shall be allowed as a credit for each taxable year in the credit pe-

riod an amount equal to 6 percent of the taxpayer's qualified investment in such property.

"(2) CREDIT PERIOD.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'credit period' means, with respect to any qualified acid rain control property, the 3-taxable year period beginning with the taxable year such property is placed in service.

"(3) ACID RAIN CONTROL QUALIFIED PROGRESS EXPENDITURES.—In the case of any taxpayer who so elects under subsection (g) the amount of the credit allowed under paragraph (1) shall be increased in the taxable year of construction and in the two succeeding taxable years by 6 percent of the qualified progress expenditures, (as defined in section 46(d)(3) and applied under section 46(d)(4)) made in the taxable year of construction to construct property which it is reasonable to believe (i) has a normal construction period of two years or more and (ii) will be qualified acid rain control property when it is placed in service. Any credit allowable under paragraph (1) in the taxable year the qualified acid rain control property is placed in service and in each of the two succeeding taxable years shall be reduced by one-third of the aggregate amount of credits allowed under this paragraph during the construction of such property. If the property shall fail to qualify as qualified acid rain control property when placed in service, the taxpayer's tax for the taxable year in which such failure occurs shall be increased by (i) the credits allowed under this paragraph with respect to the property and (ii) interest for the period from the due date for the filing of the return of tax imposed by chapter 1 for the taxable year for which such credit was allowed to the due date for the taxable year in which the property is placed in service.

"(b) QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified acid rain control property' means—

"(A) tangible property which—

"(i) is installed in order to comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations under title IV of the Clean Air Act (as in effect after the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990), and

"(ii) reduces sulfur dioxide emissions by 70 percent or more at the source (or sources) in connection with which such property is installed, or

"(B) property which is installed on or in connection with property described in subparagraph (A).

"(2) ONLY DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY ELIGIBLE.—The term 'qualified acid rain control property' includes only—

"(A) property to which section 168 applies (without regard to any useful life), or

"(B) any other property—

"(i) with respect to which depreciation (or amortization in lieu of depreciation) is allowable, and

"(ii) which has a useful life (determined at the time the property is placed in service) of 3 years or more.

"(3) PROPERTY MUST BE NEW.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified acid rain property' includes only property the original use of which commences with the taxpayer.

"(B) RECONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a rule similar to the rule of the last sentence of section 48(b)(1) shall apply.

"(4) CERTAIN OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In determining whether property is qualified acid rain control property, rules similar to the rules of the following provisions of section 48(a) shall apply:

"(A) Paragraph (2) (relating to the requirement that property must be used predominately in the United States).

"(B) Paragraphs (4) and (5) (relating to exclusion of property of certain tax-exempt organizations, governmental units, and foreign persons and entities).

"(C) Paragraph (7) (relating to property completed abroad or predominately of foreign origin).

"(5) TERMINATION.—The term 'qualified acid rain control property' shall not include property placed in service after December 31, 2000.

"(c) QUALIFIED INVESTMENT.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified investment' means, with respect to any qualified acid rain control property, the basis of such property as of the time such property is placed in service.

"(2) LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS.—In determining qualified investment, rules similar to the rule of section 46(e) shall apply.

"(d) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—

"(1) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—The credit allowable under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed—

"(A) the sum of—

"(i) the taxpayer's minimum tax liability under section 55(a) for such taxable year, plus

"(ii) the taxpayer's regular tax liability for such taxable year (as defined in section 26(b)) over

"(B) the sum of the credits allowable against the taxpayer's regular tax liability under subparts A and D of this part and sections 27, 28, and 29.

"(2) CARRYBACK AND CARRYFORWARD OF UNUSED CREDIT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—If the amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year exceeds the limitation under paragraph (1) of this subsection for such taxable year (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'unused credit year'), such excess shall be—

"(i) an acid rain control credit carryback to each of the 3 taxable years preceding the unused credit year, and

"(ii) an acid rain control credit carryforward to each of the 15 taxable years following the unused credit year,

and shall be added to the amount allowable as a credit under subsection (a) for such years. If any portion of such excess is a carryback to a taxable year beginning on or before the date of the enactment of this section, this section shall be deemed to have been in effect for such taxable year for purposes of allowing such carryback as a credit under this section. The entire amount of the unused credit shall be carried to the earliest of the 18 taxable years to which such credit may be carried, and then to each of the other 17 taxable years to the extent that, because of the limitation contained in paragraph (1), such unused credit may not be added for a prior taxable year to which such unused credit may be carried.

"(B) LIMITATIONS.—The amount of the unused credit which may be taken into account under subparagraph (A) for any succeeding taxable year shall not exceed the amount by which the limitation provided by paragraph (1) for such taxable year exceeds the sum of—

"(i) the credit allowable under subsection (a) for such taxable year, and

"(ii) the amounts which, by reason of this paragraph, are added to the amount allowable for such taxable year and which are at-

tributable to taxable years preceding the unused credit year.

"(e) RECAPTURE UPON DISPOSITION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If a taxpayer disposes of qualified acid rain control property during any taxable year (or the property otherwise ceases to be qualified acid rain control property with respect to the taxpayer) before the close of the 5-year period beginning on the date such property was placed in service, the tax under this chapter for such taxable year shall be increased by the recapture percentage of the aggregate decrease in the credits allowed under this section for all taxable years which would have resulted solely from reducing to zero the qualified investment taken into account with respect to such property.

"(2) RECAPTURE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'recapture percentage' has the meaning given such term by section 47(a)(5)(B).

"(3) OTHER RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of section 47(a)(5)(D) and (a)(6) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

"(f) OTHER LIMITATIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) LIMITATION IN CASE OF CERTAIN REGULATED COMPANIES.—No credit shall be allowed under this section with respect to any property which is public utility property (as defined in section 46(f)(5) with respect to which a credit would not be allowed under section 38 if section 46(f)(2) (relating to cost of service and base rate reductions) applied to such property, except that subparagraph (B) of section 46(f)(2) shall be applied by inserting 'not' before 'reduced'.

"(2) BASIS ADJUSTMENT.—For purposes of this subtitle, if a credit is allowable under subsection (a) with respect to qualified acid rain control property, the basis of such property shall be reduced by the amount of such credit (determined as if the entire credit with respect to such property was allowable in the taxable year such property was placed in service).

"(g) ELECTION.—An election under subsection (a)(3) may be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. Such an election shall apply to qualified acid rain control property constructed in the taxable year for which the election is made and to all subsequent taxable years. Such an election, once made, may not be revoked except with the consent of the Secretary."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 196 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to deduction for certain unused business credits) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) ACID RAIN CONTROL CREDIT.—The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall apply in the same manner to the credit allowable under section 30(a)."

(2) Section 383(a)(2) of such Code (defining excess credit) is amended by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a comma and "and", and by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(C) any unused acid rain control credit of the corporation under section 30(d)."

(3) (A) Section 6411(a) of such Code (relating to tentative carryback and refund adjustments) is amended by inserting "by an acid rain control credit carryback provided in section 30(d)," after "section 172(b)."

(B) Section 6411(a) of such Code is amended—

(i) by inserting "unused acid rain control credit," after "net capital loss," and

(ii) by inserting "or an acid rain control credit carryback" after "business credit carryback".

(C) Sections 6411(b) and 6411(c) of such Code are each amended by inserting "unused acid rain control credit," after "net capital loss," each place it appears.

(4) Subparagraph (C) of section 6511(d)(4) of such Code is amended by inserting "or any acid rain control credit carryback under section 30(d)" after "section 39".

(5) The table of sections for subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 30. Acid rain control equipment."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after October 1, 1992, in taxable years ending after such date.

SEC. 3. TAX-EXEMPT FINANCING OF ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (a) of section 142 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exempt facility bonds) is amended by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (10), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (11) and inserting "; or", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(12) qualified acid rain control property."

(b) **QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY DEFINED.**—Section 142 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) **QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.**—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified acid rain control property' means tangible depreciable property installed by the taxpayer to meet requirements of the sulfur dioxide emissions limitations under title IV of the Clean Air Amendments of 1990."

"(c) **EXEMPTION FROM VOLUME CAP.**—Subsection (g) of section 146 of such Code is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) any exempt facility bond issued as part of an issue described in paragraph (12) of section 142(a) (relating to qualified acid rain control property)."

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to obligations issued after January 1, 1992.

SEC. 4. TAX CREDIT FOR MINERALS USED TO REDUCE THE SULFUR IN COAL.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to business-related credits) is amended by inserting after section 42 the following new section:

"SEC. 43. TAX CREDIT FOR COAL CLEANING MINERALS."

"(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—For purposes of section 38, the credit for qualified coal cleaning minerals for the taxable year shall be an amount equal to 20 percent of the expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year for qualified coal cleaning minerals.

"(b) **QUALIFIED COAL CLEANING MINERALS.**—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified coal cleaning minerals' means minerals and ores used in connection with qualified acid rain control property to remove or reduce the sulfur content of coal.

"(c) **QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.**—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified acid rain control property' means tangible depreciable property installed by the taxpayer to meet requirements of the

sulfur dioxide emissions limitations under title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 38(b) of such Code (relating to business credits) is amended by striking "plus" at the end of paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting "; plus", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) the coal cleaning minerals credit determined under section 43(a)."

(2) Section 162 of such Code (relating to deduction of trade or business expenses) is amended by redesignating subsection (m) as subsection (n) and by inserting after subsection (l) the following new subsection:

"(m) **COAL CLEANING MINERALS.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The deduction allowed by subsection (a) shall not exceed 80 percent of the expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year for qualified coal cleaning minerals.

"(2) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified coal cleaning minerals' means minerals and ores for which a credit shall be allowable in the taxable year under section 43."

(3) The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 43 Credit for coal cleaning minerals."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1993.

SEC. 5. EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME OF RECEIPT OF QUALIFIED CLEAN AIR ALLOWANCE AND PROCEEDS OF DISPOSITION THEREOF.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to items specifically excluded from gross income) is amended by redesignating section 136 as section 137 and inserting after section 135 the following new section:

"SEC. 136. QUALIFIED CLEAN AIR ALLOWANCES."

(a) **RECEIPT OF ALLOWANCES.**—Gross income does not include the value of qualified clean air allowances allocated to the taxpayer.

"(b) **DISPOSITION OF ALLOWANCES.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—At the election of the taxpayer, gross income does not include amounts received or accrued from the sale or exchange of qualified clean air allowances.

"(2) **LIMITATION.**—The amount to which an election under paragraph (1) applies shall not exceed the aggregate adjusted basis of the qualified acid rain control property held by the taxpayer at the beginning of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the sale or exchange occurs.

"(3) **SPECIAL RULES.**—

"(A) **ELECTION.**—Any election under paragraph (1) shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Secretary by regulations and shall be made not later than the due date prescribed by law (including extensions) for filing the return of tax under this chapter for the taxable year in which the amounts were received or accrued.

"(B) **BASIS REDUCTION.**—The amount excluded from gross income under this subsection shall reduce the basis of the qualified acid rain control property of the taxpayer under subsection (a)(26) of section 1016.

"(C) **TAXABLE YEAR OF BASIS REDUCTION.**—The basis reduction described in subparagraph (B) shall be made at the beginning of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the sale or exchange occurs.

"(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

"(1) **QUALIFIED CLEAN AIR ALLOWANCES.**—The term 'qualified clean air allowances' means allowances allocated to the taxpayer by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 403 of the Clean Air Act (as in effect after the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990).

"(2) **QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.**—The term 'qualified acid rain control property' means tangible depreciable property installed by the taxpayer to meet requirements of the sulfur dioxide emissions limitations under title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 1016(a) of such Code (relating to adjustments to basis) is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (24), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (25) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(26) for amounts excluded from gross income pursuant to an election under section 136(b)(1)."

(2) The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking the last item and inserting the following new items:

"Sec. 136. Qualified clean air allowances."

"Sec. 137. Cross references to other Acts."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1992.

SEC. 6. 60-MONTH AMORTIZATION OF ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to business related credits) is amended by adding as section 169A the following new section:

"SEC. 169A. AMORTIZATION OF QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY."

"(a) **ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.**—Every person, at his election, shall be entitled to a deduction with respect to the amortizable basis of any qualified acid rain control property (as defined in subsection (d)), based on a period of 60 months. Such amortization deduction shall be an amount, with respect to each month of such period within the taxable year, equal to the amortizable basis of the qualified acid rain control property at the end of such month divided by the number of months (including the month for which the deduction is computed) remaining in the period. Such amortizable basis at the end of such month shall be computed without regard to the amortization deduction for such month. The amortization deduction provided by this section with respect to any month shall be in lieu of the depreciation deduction with respect to such qualified acid rain control property for such month provided by section 167. The 60-month period shall begin, as to any qualified acid rain control property, at the election of the taxpayer, with the month following the month in which such property was completed or acquired, or with the succeeding taxable year.

"(b) **ELECTION OF AMORTIZATION.**—The selection of the taxpayer to take the amortization deduction and to begin the 60-month period with the month following the month in which the property is completed or acquired, or with the taxable year succeeding the taxable year in which such property is completed or acquired, shall be made by filing with the Secretary in such manner and form, and within such time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe a statement of such election.

"(c) **TERMINATION OF AMORTIZATION DEDUCTION.**—A taxpayer which has elected under subsection (b) to take the amortization de-

duction provided in subsection (a) may, at any time after making such election, discontinue the amortization deduction with respect to the remainder of the amortization period, such discontinuance to begin as of the beginning of any month specified by the taxpayer in a notice in writing filed with the Secretary before the beginning of such month. The depreciation deduction provided under section 167 shall be allowed beginning with the first month as to which the amortization deduction does not apply, and the taxpayer shall not be entitled to any further amortization deduction under this section with respect to such property.

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—"

"(1) QUALIFIED ACID RAIN CONTROL PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified acid rain control property' means any tangible property other than a building and its structural components (except for a building which is exclusively a treatment property) that—

"(A) is installed in order to comply with sulfur dioxide emission limitations under title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and has been certified by the Administrator of the EPA as reducing sulfur dioxide emissions at the source (or sources) where such property is installed, or

"(B) is installed on or in connection with property described in subparagraph (A).

Tangible property installed in order to comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations shall include additions to or replacements of facilities or parts of facilities in existence prior to 1990 provided that the additions or replacements are certified by the Administrator as contributing to the sulfur dioxide emission reduction required by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

"(e) AMORTIZABLE BASIS.—"

"(1) DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'amortizable basis' means that portion of the adjusted basis (for determining gain) of the tangible property of a qualified acid rain control property which may be amortized under this section.

"(2) SPECIAL RULES.—"

"(A) If any tangible property constituting all or part of a qualified acid rain control property which has a useful life (determined as of the first day of the first month for which a deduction is allowable under this section) in excess of 15 years, the amortizable basis of such property shall be equal to an amount which bears the same ratio to the portion of the adjusted basis of such property, which would be eligible for amortization but for the application of this subparagraph, as 15 bears to the applicable recovery period of such property determined under section 168.

"(B) The amortizable basis of an acid rain control property with respect to which an election under this section is in effect shall, at the election of the taxpayer, be increased for purposes of this section, for additions or improvements after the amortization period has begun, effective with the month following the month of completion which month shall be deemed the first month of the 60 month period applicable to such addition or improvement.

"(f) DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION.—The depreciation deduction provided by section 167 shall, despite the provisions of subsection (a), be allowed with respect to the portion of the adjusted basis which is not the amortizable basis.

"(g) CROSS REFERENCE.—"

"For the special rule with respect to certain gain derived from the disposition of property the adjusted basis of which is deter-

mined with regard to this section, see section 1245."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 1245(a)(3) of such Code is amended by striking "(or subject to the allowance of amortization provided in section 185 or 1253(d) (2) or (3))" after "section 167" and inserting in lieu thereof "(or subject to the allowance of amortization provided in section 169A, 185, or 1253(d) (2) or (3))".

(2) The table of sections of part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 169 the following new item:

"Sec. 169A. Amortization of clean air facilities."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1992.

THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, and fellow colleagues, this week we celebrate the 259th birthday of George Washington—fearless leader in the War for Independence, skillful chairman of the Constitutional Convention, and precedent-setting statesman. He was a pioneer in congressional relations, unifier of the colonies, and master foreign diplomat; the first-born son of the New World.

This is the week we honor this man through holidays, laying a wreath at his monument, and a reading of his farewell address by the House and Senate. A small tribute to a man who gave so much to the Nation.

We must never take for granted all that George Washington gave to his country. Carl Sandberg once said, "A nation has already begun to decay which ignores its great men." Now more than ever, this country must look to its great men in history for knowledge and reassurance. We could not do better than to pay tribute today to this Mason from Virginia, George Washington, who laid the foundation of freedom, liberty, and all that Americans hold so dear.

Daniel Webster said it best, "America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. And if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind."

HOLMES STUDENT HONORED

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, frequently we discuss the shortcomings of the educational system in our country and what we should do about it. In the same vein, however, we should not overlook the successes when they occur and recognize individual achievement when it happens.

For this reason, it is my great pleasure today to call the attention of my colleagues to James Jefferson Smith, a senior at Holmes

High School in Covington, KY who was recently selected as one of eight outstanding high school seniors from across the country to be named as a regional recipient of one of the 50 annual AAU/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Awards. He is one of our educational system's obvious successes.

An outstanding student who is ranked first in his class, Jeff was named the outstanding student in science, math, history, English, French and the humanities. He has also been selected as a Governor's Scholar, an honor reserved for the top one percent of high school juniors in the State, and has attended the Hugh O'Brien Youth Leadership Conference.

Jeff has distinguished credentials in football and track and field and has earned varsity letters in each sport. In football, he received the Tom Ellis Mr. Bulldog Award and was named Academic All-State First Team and School Fall Sports Scholar Athlete. In track and field, Jeff was awarded the Most Valuable Thrower Award for the discuss and shotput.

Despite a demanding schedule, Jeff finds time for a broad range of community service activities. He has used his artistic talent to illustrate two children's books, with the profits donated to Easter Seals. He has also sketched pet portraits to benefit the Cincinnati Veterinarian Society. Jeff has been awarded the Golden Galaxy Award for Community Service by WKRC-TV, the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative.

James Jefferson Smith is a young man we can all be proud of.

I congratulate Jeff for being selected for such an honor and I thank the folks who sponsor the AAU/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Awards for doing their part to recognize student achievers and encourage academic advancement through higher education.

CUTTING SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on January 14, 1991, I, along with Representatives ARMEY, RANGEL, ROE, LAFALCE, LARRY SMITH, and KAPTUR, introduced H.R. 524, companion legislation to that introduced by Senator MOYNIHAN in the Senate, cutting the payroll tax and returning Social Security to pay-as-you-go financing. Since then, almost two dozen of my colleagues have cosponsored this legislation.

Under this proposal, the current Social Security tax rate of 6.2 percent will be reduced over 5½ years to 5.2 percent. In order to deal with the recession, the first cut, to 5.7 percent, takes effect on July 1, 1991. The rate remains at 5.7 percent until January 1, 1994, when it goes to 5.5 percent. On January 1, 1996, the rate drops again to 5.2 percent, where it stays until 2010. To maintain the actuarial soundness of this financing mechanism, the rate begins to rise again in 2010. However, we do not reach the present 6.2 percent rate for 25 years, until 2015.

The maximum savings for an individual worker would be \$134 for the last half of 1991. This figure will grow to \$279 in 1992. When

the cut is fully in effect, a worker or couple could receive as much as a \$693 tax cut. On a cumulative basis, the tax cut will save the individual worker as much as \$2,300 over the 5½-year transition to pay-as-you-go financing. That is real money, an increase in take-home pay and disposable income for all working Americans.

Under this plan, Social Security will be actuarially sound over the next 75 years. In 1991, we will have a reserve equal to about 83 percent of annual benefits. This is referred to as the so-called fund or reserve ratio. Even with the tax cut, the reserve ratio will reach 106 percent in 1993, 131 percent by 1996, and 142 percent by the end of the century.

With such reserves, one can be assured that pay-as-you-go financing for Social Security is consistent with the safety and soundness of the system. Indeed, most actuaries would agree that 6 months to 1 year's reserves is more than adequate. Under this plan, we will get to 18 months' worth of benefits. Consequently, it should come as no surprise that the American Academy of Actuaries have endorsed the tax cut and a return to pay-as-you-go.

Last year's budget agreement placed Social Security completely off budget. It is running huge surpluses, which can be cut without affecting the Government's operating budget. Nonetheless, there are costs. CBO has estimated the cost of the cut in 1991 to be \$5.5 billion; in 1992, \$21.1 billion; in 1993, \$21.1 billion; in 1994, \$30.2 billion; in 1995, \$34.5 billion, and in 1996, \$49.5 billion—a total of \$161.9 billion over 5½ years. These figures do not include the economic multiplier effect, which should increase general revenues, albeit not by an amount sufficient to offset the total cost of the cut.

The budget deficit exclusive of Social Security will be cut to about 2 percent of GNP or less by 1995, according to most estimates. From 1947 through the mid-seventies, deficits averaged about 1 percent of GNP. From 1975 to the present day, they have exceeded 2.6 percent of GNP, with one exception in 1979—minus 1.6 percent. Thus, our deficit by 1995 will certainly be manageable by historical standards. Still, we can and should do better.

I am confident that there are a variety of deficit-reduction alternatives that can be identified, all of which will be preferable to using Social Security to fund the day-to-day costs of Government. But we will be able to implement these alternatives only if we break our addiction to using the trust funds to finance the Government.

Under this legislation, the maximum wage base subject to the Social Security tax is raised from the present level. The projected wage base in 1992 goes from \$55,800 to \$60,000; in 1993 from \$59,100 to \$64,200; in 1994 from \$62,400 to \$70,200; in 1995 from \$66,700 to \$73,800; and in 1996 from \$69,300 to \$82,200.

Raising the wage base reduces the cost of the tax cut. Not only is this fair, but it makes the financing system more progressive. Even with the increase in the maximum wage base, every taxpayer will pay less in payroll taxes than they do today. It is a tax cut for everyone.

Cutting Social Security taxes is important for several reasons. First, it is the most effective way for us to fight the recession. Second, reducing the payroll tax is an absolutely necessary first step to genuine deficit reduction. Third, fairness to our workers demands a payroll tax cut. Finally, it is the only way we can restore trust and honest budgeting to the Government.

HONESTY AND TRUST

Social Security is not like any other Government program. It is financed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, "FICA," as it is known. It is a social insurance program, a retirement system funded, in effect, through premiums. People believe that they are putting something away for retirement and that they will get something back. That is why Social Security has so much support and why the charge "messing with Social Security" is so feared. We are not just messing with Social Security; we are stealing from it.

President Roosevelt realized there was a danger that this could happen. Trust was to be the linchpin of the system. Social Security was not to be considered just another Government program. Senator MOYNIHAN tells the story of a visit by Prof. Luther Gulick of Columbia University to F.D.R. in 1941 to discuss, among other things, Social Security. Why not, said Gulick, finance Social Security out of the income tax like any other Government program. Roosevelt said "no".

I guess you are right on the economics, but those payroll taxes were never a problem of economics. We put those payroll contributions in so as to give the contributors a legal, moral, and political right to collect their pension and unemployment benefits with those taxes in there. No damned politician can ever scrap my Social Security program.

What F.D.R. feared may come to pass if we don't act soon to stop this raid on the trust funds. Many Americans now question whether Social Security will be there for them when they retire. It is a question of trust, and that trust is being eroded.

Under present budgetary practices, the Treasury is borrowing the Social Security surpluses to finance the deficit. Consequently, there are no surpluses, just IOU's, nonmarketable Treasury securities. When the time comes to redeem those IOU's, the Government will have to raise taxes, cut spending, or borrow the money.

Before coming to Congress, I was a practicing attorney. We had clients' trust funds. If I had dipped in to these trust funds to pay my office expenses, I would have been disbarred. Similarly, if a company raided its workers' pension funds to cover its operating costs, it would be brought up on charges, very likely criminal. It's really that simple.

Just imagine the anger when the workers of today realize that they are not just paying now but will have to pay again in the future to get their benefits. Will we recognize the contributors' "legal, moral, and political right" to these benefits, especially if we have to pay twice for them? I don't know, but I do not want to take the chance. Senator JIM EXON described this situation as follows:

We have significantly increased the taxes on the working people of America, not to

make Social Security solvent in future years, but to fool them into the belief that they are paying into a trust fund when in actuality it is just another very regressive form of taxation that is not being employed for the purpose for which it was assessed.

The General Accounting Office [GAO] has also closely examined this issue and come to some very straightforward conclusions:

If Congress and the President are unable to agree upon and implement the strategy for restoring fiscal balance in the non-Social Security part of the budget, we believe that the Congress should reconsider the pattern of payroll tax increases that is producing the current and projected Social Security surpluses. To implement this option, it would be appropriate to return Social Security to a pay-as-you-go financing basis once the Social Security reserves have reached the desirable contingency level of about 100 to 150 percent annual outlays.

FIGHTING THE RECESSION

Restoring the integrity of the trust funds is essential. But there are very practical reasons for considering a payroll tax cut at this time. Virtually every economist will admit what the people have known for some time. We are in a recession. But, how do we get out of it when we are running such huge deficits?

As I have said before, and it deserves repeating, Social Security is now completely off budget and running a huge surplus. Cutting Social Security taxes would reduce this surplus without increasing the non-Social Security budget deficit. It would also provide a critical stimulus to enable us to work our way out of the recession. Putting money into the pockets of working Americans is the best counter-cyclical move we can make.

Consumer confidence will receive a needed boost. Business, particularly small business, will get some relief from the payroll tax burden. Social Security taxes must be paid, regardless of whether business is making a profit. It is a tax on labor which depresses overall employment.

Prof. Gary Hufbauer of Georgetown University estimates that cutting the payroll tax will create 1 million new jobs over the next 4 years. These jobs will produce substantial new tax revenues and help lead us out of the recession. Michael Boskin, now Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has also made similar statements. And Nobel Laureate Franco Modigliani of MIT has endorsed a Social Security tax cut as economically sound.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Critics of this plan will complain that cutting Social Security taxes will increase the overall deficit, lead to more Government borrowing, higher interest rates, and the like. In short, that the plan is fiscally irresponsible. This is a phony argument, which masks our inability to make real inroads on the deficit.

I find it ironic that efforts to prevent us from squandering the Social Security trust funds on the day-to-day costs of Government could be considered irresponsible. But even more troubling is the fundamental lack of knowledge on the part of these critics as to the relationship between Social Security and financing the deficit.

When the Treasury borrows money from the trust funds, the amount borrowed is added to the national debt. The Government also incurs

interest obligations to the trust funds, which are counted as interest outlays in the general budget. I would be surprised if more than a handful of people know that trust fund borrowings count as part of the national debt.

What then is the significance of this fact? First, it completely destroys any suggestion that cutting payroll taxes will increase Government borrowing. We will merely be borrowing from a different source, and a shift, as opposed to an increase in borrowing, will have no impact on national savings.

It is also far preferable to borrow in the marketplace from those willing and able to invest than to continue the present system of forced or mandatory borrowing from working men and women who cannot afford to make such investments and who are not paid an interest for doing so.

We may also find that reducing Social Security taxes actually increases national savings. Martin Feldstein, the distinguished Harvard economist and former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Reagan administration, has written that the introduction of the Social Security system to the United States depressed private savings in this country by as much as 50 percent.

Needless to say, much controversy surrounds Feldstein's findings. But there seems little doubt that Social Security has had some negative effect on private savings, which is compounded when Social Security taxes are excessively high and these revenues are not saved, as is now the case.

If Feldstein is correct, or even partially so, reducing payroll taxes will not have the adverse consequences for national savings that some have suggested.

THE DISCIPLINE NEEDED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

While cutting the payroll tax will only shift, not increase, Government borrowing, clearly we need to improve our national savings rate. This means reducing the non-Social Security budget deficit.

Some progress has been made in reducing the deficit. As I stated, the deficit exclusive of Social Security will be cut to less than 2 percent of GNP by 1995. Still, last year's budget agreement did not adequately address the deficit situation. Spending was not really cut, only the rate of increase slowed. Indeed, over the next 5 years actual spending will increase some \$180 billion.

We really don't seem serious about deficit reduction. Why? The Social Security Trust Funds are just sitting there, easy money to be had without making the difficult choices that our current fiscal condition requires.

Social Security takes in much more than it needs to pay current benefits. These surpluses are rising by as much as \$1.5 billion per week. The surplus in fiscal year 1990 was \$58 billion. In fiscal year 1991, it is expected to be \$74 billion; \$126 billion in 1995; and in the year 2000, \$200 billion. The trust fund surplus peaks in 2025 at \$9.2 trillion—\$2.4 trillion in 1990 dollars.

The reason why we have such surpluses was that in 1983, Congress and President Reagan decided to switch from a pay-as-you-go system to a partially funded one. We were going to save the surplus in order to have the resources to pay for the baby boomers' retirement. It seemed to make sense at the time.

The only trouble is, however, that we are not saving this surplus. We are spending it as fast as we can to finance the day-to-day costs of Government.

Robert J. Myers, formerly Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration, warned us that this could happen. He said, "Go back to pay-as-you-go financing. Because * * * you are never going to save the surplus."

Mr. Myers' warnings echo those of Senator Vandenberg over 50 years ago in a similar debate over Social Security financing. F.D.R. planned to build up a large surplus. Vandenberg, along with Henry Cabot Lodge, proposed to cut the payroll tax. As Vandenberg stated, that such a large reserve could "remain intact and not suffer periodical depletions is more than human nature in a political democracy can rationally anticipate."

How right both Senator Vandenberg was and Mr. Myers is. The temptation to spend the surpluses has been just overwhelming. Look at last year's budget agreement. Much was made of this \$500 billion deficit reduction package. How many people know that over the next 5 years \$495.2 billion in surplus Social Security funds will be used to finance the operating costs of Government? Social Security is, in effect, financing the entire deficit reduction package.

Senator JIM EXON summed up this situation well during the Senate's debate on the payroll tax cut last year:

Yes, you will hear opponents of this proposition say it will add to the deficit. What they are really saying is that the trust funds should pay for the day-to-day operations of the Federal Government.

Not until the Government gets its hands out of the Social Security cookie jar will we be able to develop the discipline to consider alternative means of dealing with the deficit.

Nobel Laureate and professor of economics at MIT, Franco Modigliani, shares this perspective. Professor Modigliani has written regarding the proposal to cut Social Security taxes that:

A common objection is that under this proposal, Social Security will contribute less to offsetting the huge Government deficit and therefore to supporting the national savings rate. But in fact the elimination of the Social Security surplus does not mean, as is usually implied, that the national savings rate will necessarily fall. This depends on Congress and how serious it is in its commitment to a savings rate. Clearly once the Congress will have to face the question of whether to live with the huge and indecent deficit by borrowing more from the public (rather than from Social Security) or whether to pay for Government expenditure and bolster the saving rate by higher progressive taxes, expenditure cuts, or both.

As chairman of the Budget Committee's Task Force on Urgent Fiscal Matters, I intend to hold hearings this session to examine these many alternatives. I believe our focus should be on spending reductions, including entitlement reform, perhaps means-testing some programs, further cuts in defense, especially weaponry no longer needed with the end of the cold war, and more restraint in order domestic and international programs.

I would hope that spending reductions would be sufficient both to make up for some of the revenue lost through the payroll tax cut

and to further reduce the non-Social Security budget deficit. We cannot continue to rely on regressive payroll taxes to finance the Government. I am confident that whatever solution we come up with will be preferable to the status quo, especially in terms of fairness.

The task is certainly manageable. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the deficit, exclusive of Social Security, will fall from 5.6 percent of GNP today to 1.9 percent of GNP in 1995, without any further Government action. Surely, we should be able to summon the will and discipline to deal with a deficit of this magnitude.

There are plenty of alternatives available other than the Social Security tax to finance the costs of Government. But one step at a time. First, break our addiction to payroll taxes. Then, we will have to consider the alternatives.

FAIRNESS: HELPING THE WORKER

A Social Security tax cut is also necessary to give American working men and women a break. They need it. From 1977 to 1988 average family income has risen just 2.2 percent. For the first 80 percent, average family income actually went down. Those in the bottom 10 percent found their average family income dropping 14.8 percent. It is not until the top 90 percent that we see an increase, just 1 percent. The top 1 percent of families made out very well indeed. Their income rose 49.8 percent from 1977 to 1988.

Here are some more sobering statistics. In 1959, when Dwight Eisenhower was President, gross earnings—in constant dollars—were \$163.78 and Social Security was \$4.09, leaving average weekly earnings at \$159.69. In 1989, 30 years later, average weekly earnings were about \$154.01. Social Security payments had tripled, accounting for much of this decline in average earnings.

Today, average earnings are just about where they were in 1962, and we still have not reached the median family income of 1973, despite much higher female work force participation. As of 1989, we are still \$452 behind 1972 levels.

Our tax structure is also becoming more and more regressive, especially with Social Security financing so much of the day-to-day costs of government. As a percent of Federal revenue, Social Security taxes rose by 23 percent from 1980 to 1989, while personal taxes declined by 6 percent and corporate taxes by 23 percent. In 1990, seventy-four percent of all Americans will pay more Social Security taxes than income taxes! The Democratic Report of the National Economic Commission observed:

The Nation struggled for a generation to ratify the 15th amendment. We are not about to see it effectively repealed by a reform in the financing of Social Security.

CONCLUSION

Much is at stake here. We are in a recession. For those Americans struggling to make ends meet, the extra money provided by this tax cut can make all the difference. This is also no partisan matter. The organizations supporting a payroll tax cut range from the AFL-CIO and the Democratic National Committee on one side to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Heritage Foundation on the other.

Senator MOYNIHAN has said, "We don't need the money for Social Security, so let's give it back to the workers who earned it and need it. It's just not fair to keep it for other Government expenses." Professor Modigliani has also written, "Mr. President, read our lips, no more high Social Security taxes to cover your deficit."

I agree with both these observations, and I urge my colleagues in the House to support me in this effort.

THE DEPOSITOR INFORMATION ACT

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that you and our colleagues share my sympathy for the uninsured depositors who lost their shirts in the liquidation of Freedom National Bank, depositors who included worthy charities and religious institutions. This bank failure captured national attention because of the place in history Freedom held as a minority-owned institution, and because it appeared to have been singled out for a strict interpretation of FDIC regulations.

At hearings in New York on this closing, what struck me was that so many depositors misunderstood or had been misinformed about the FDIC's insurance policy. The nuances, which included the tallying of different accounts, are simply not made clear enough to depositors: The FDIC stickers in the window don't do the job. Many people only come to understand their insurance when the FDIC gives them the bad news.

It files in the face of logic to have insurance without an explanation of the policy. Therefore, today I am introducing the Depositor Insurance Information Act, which does the following: It requires the FDIC to publish the criteria it uses to make reimbursement decisions; it makes this information available to all depositors; and it requires banks to designate an officer to respond to deposit insurance inquiries from customers. I am pleased that 22 of my colleagues have joined me as original co-sponsors of the bill.

In increasingly trying times for the banking industry, it is important that consumers be protected, and that confidence in our banks be bolstered by clear information from the FDIC. This legislation is an important step in that direction.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DR. O.J. FINCH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man who has served his community with great distinction. On February 26 of this year, Dr. O.J. Finch will celebrate his 90th birthday in the company of his friends and colleagues.

Dr. Finch was born in Barnsville, OH on February 27, 1901. Shortly thereafter, his family moved to the flatlands of Nebraska and homesteaded throughout the early 1900's.

Dr. Finch's lifelong commitment to higher education began with his attendance at Olivet Nazarene College in Kankakee, IL. He later attended Pasadena College in Pasadena, CA, from which he graduated in 1922.

Ordained into the Christian ministry in 1924, Dr. Finch pastored local parishes of the Church of the Nazarene in Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, and California. He was elected by his peers to the position of district superintendent, and served in this capacity in districts of Kansas, New York, and Colorado.

An outstanding educator and administrator, Dr. Finch was elected by his church to serve as president of two of their colleges, Bethany Nazarene College and his alma mater, Pasadena College. He has also sat on the board of trustees for Bresee College, Southern Nazarene University, Eastern Nazarene College, and for Point Loma Nazarene College, where he currently serves as president emeritus.

On February 26, his former students and fellow church leaders will meet in Ontario, CA to pay tribute to Dr. Finch for his many years of service. Through his efforts, a host of young people have reached a solid foundation for their life and work. Dr. Finch has been an influence and an example for all those who have known and worked with him. It is with grateful hearts that his church and his friends will say "Thank You" and "God Bless You" to O.J. Finch on his 90th birthday.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending a congressional salute to Dr. Finch. We wish him all the best in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MOBILITY ASSISTANCE ACT, WHICH AMENDS AND EXTENDS THE URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1964

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the many priority tasks of this Congress is the reauthorization of Federal public transportation assistance programs. As a Member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, and of its Surface Transportation Subcommittee, which has initial responsibility for this assignment, I am conscious not only of the obligation involved but also of the opportunity. A number of us on the Subcommittee, as well as two Members of the Select Committee on Aging, Reps. TOM DOWNEY and OLYMPIA SNOWE, have come to the conclusion that, in approaching reauthorization of the Urban Mass Transportation Act this year, it is essential that we reemphasize some basic principles:

First, we need to reverse the trend in recent years toward near-withdrawal of the Federal Government from the partnership that has been the core of transit policy since 1964. In real terms, Federal support of public transportation has been cut in half during the last decade. In terms of its relative importance in the

Federal budget, public transportation has fallen to one-fourth of the status that it had 10 years ago. We can't afford continued erosion in support of this essential component of our economic infrastructure.

Second, we need to remember that investment in mobility is investment in economic productivity and growth. It makes possible a full use of our human resources as well as a full life for all of our people. It is an investment in greater and longer independence in place of increased spending on institutionalization and dependency.

Finally, we need to recognize that mobility needs exist and when unmet, limit opportunities for people and communities in all parts of America—rural as well as urban, and small as well as large.

MOBILITY ASSISTANCE ACT

In response to those needs, I and a group of my colleagues are today introducing a specific set of proposals for extending and amending the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

Our bill proposes a level of overall investment in public transportation that is, in our view, both necessary and reasonable.

Equally important, our bill will move us toward a more balanced distribution of Federal transit assistance and toward a more effective targeting of that assistance to meet the unmet needs of the transportation-dependent. It is because of its focus on meeting mobility needs that we have called this proposal The Mobility Assistance Act of 1991.

The Mobility Assistance Act has three features of particular importance:

I. INCREASED BALANCE

As indicated, it carries out a modest but much-needed shift in the allocation of Federal transit assistance by directing a significant proportion of the overall increases in assistance to rural and small urbanized areas—places of less than 200,000 population.

Rural areas, as defined in transit legislation, account for more than 37 percent of the Nation's population. They currently receive less than 4 percent of Federal transit assistance. Nationwide, some 35 percent of our nonmetropolitan counties have no federally assisted public transportation service at all. In many of those that do have service, it is confined to a portion of the county and/or to only 1 or 2 days a week. This means that a clear majority of our rural residents currently have no access to public transportation services. And, it should be remembered, a disproportionate share of the elderly and the poor live in rural areas. In my own State of West Virginia, 56 percent of the rural counties are unserved by public transportation and in my own congressional district, 5 out of every 8 counties are in that situation.

In response to that existing disparity, the Mobility Assistance Act would allocate 7.5 percent of the transit funds to rural areas—still only one-fifth of their per capita share.

Small urbanized areas (those between 50,000 and 200,000 in population) account for about 11 percent of our total population. Currently, those areas receive less than 6 percent of UMTA assistance. About 30 percent of the more than 250 such small urbanized areas currently designated by the Census Bureau's do not get any of these funds. Moreover, the

number of designated small urbanized areas is expected to increase by as many as 50 in the next couple of years and at least half of those newly-created places will lack public transportation services.

In my congressional district, if you allow me to get parochial for a moment, the only small urbanized area is Huntington, West Virginia, the home of the Tri-State Transit Authority, encompassing the Huntington-Ashland (KY) small urban area. Mrs. Vickie Shaffer, who is the general manager of Tri-State, has given her wholehearted support to the Mobility Assistance Act. Small urban areas elsewhere in the State, are located in Charleston, Parkersburg, Steubenville-Weirton, and Wheeling, WV. As will be noted elsewhere in my remarks, the Mobility Assistance Act increases from 8.6 to 10 percent the funding earmarked for small urban areas, in order to respond to this unmet and growing need. How would it help West Virginia small urban areas specifically? In fiscal year 1991, West Virginia's small urban areas received their apportionment of formula funds set at \$2.8 million. Under the Mobility Assistance Act, the formula plus funding from the new MAP program—described elsewhere—their fiscal year 1992 funding would rise to \$7.265 million. Non-urbanized areas in West Virginia would see an increase from their fiscal year 1991 funding level of \$1.134 million to \$5.787 million in fiscal year 1992 under the bill.

Given the overall level of investment proposed, it needs to be stressed that this improved balance in the distribution of transit assistance can be achieved while holding all programs and all areas harmless in actual dollar terms.

II. TARGETING TO THE TRANSPORTATION-DEPENDENT

Enactment last year of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] reflected congressional recognition of the central role which transportation plays in giving people access to a decent life. That recognition has also been reflected in the substantial level of transportation costs existing in a whole range of human services programs—for the elderly, for the poor, for people with limiting disabilities. It is estimated that at least a billion dollars a year in Federal human service funds goes for transportation activities essential to bringing together the people and the services and benefits they need.

The importance of these human services transportation activities is especially great in rural areas where there is such a serious lack of public transportation resources. In my own State, rural agencies serving the elderly report that they spend as much as half of their funds on transportation. Nationally, transportation is the third largest cost item for programs under the Older Americans Act.

In the area of needed transit services within the community of disabled Americans, I speak for the Members who join with me in introducing the Mobility Assistance Act today, by assuring the House that our respective legislative counsels responded by frankly acknowledging a congressional responsibility to make the commitments of the Americans with Disabilities Act a reality, coupled with the need also to broaden policy to take into account, and better utilize, all Federal investments in transportation activities among various existing

Federal assistance programs. The Mobility Assistance Act responds by earmarking 10 percent of each year's spending from the mass transit account for a special Mobility Assistance Program [MAP].

MAP funds will be distributed to all areas—large and small—on a formula basis and will be available for three types of activities: meeting the requirement of ADA that all new vehicles for fixed-route service be lift-equipped; meeting the requirement of ADA that all fixed-route systems provide as well complementary paratransit services for those remaining unable to utilize accessible fixed-route service; and establishing and expanding formal arrangements for the coordination of public transportation and human service transportation activities.

III. REVERSING THE TREND TOWARD RURAL ISOLATION

The lack of adequate transit service in rural areas and small towns is only part of the story. In recent years, other essential connections between rural America and the rest of the Nation have been cut. Airline deregulation has meant less and less service to many small towns. Passenger rail service has all but disappeared in rural areas. And deregulation of the intercity bus industry led to an acceleration in the decline in small town service. Between 1982 and 1986, nearly 4,000 communities lost all intercity service, and we have seen a resumption of that decline in the last year or two. These trends mean that rural areas are increasingly isolated—from the rest of the economy and even from each other. Hardest hit are the old, the very young, the poor and the disabled—the people most dependent on public transportation.

The bill we are introducing today responds to this situation by creating a new State initiative block grant program, which will become available in the second year of the 5-year reauthorization period. Block grant funds would be available to the States for use in areas which have suffered substantial loss of transportation service or which have not previously had any such service. It thus becomes a new starts program for rural and small urban areas and provides a flexible tool for the States to use in reconnecting rural and small town America with the rest of the country.

IV. OTHER PROVISIONS

Our proposal includes other features. It will change the name of UMTA to better reflect its role as an agency responsible for public transportation in all areas. It will increase funding for the section 16(b)(2) program of capital assistance for elderly and handicapped transportation, and it will increase flexibility in that program. It will allow the Secretary of Transportation to reduce the match requirement for assistance in rural areas with very low incomes where the State and local tax effort is already above the national average—as was done under the much loved, lately lamented Revenue Sharing Act. And it will increase and stabilize funding for research and technical support activities, especially those under the Rural Transit Assistance Program [RTAP]. But it makes no dramatic changes in the structure of any existing program.

I am inserting immediately after my remarks a summary description of the Mobility Assistance Act, and I urge all of my colleagues, both on and off the Public Works Committee, to join

as cosponsors those of us who are already on the bill. I believe that it is a proposal that is not only responsible, but also responsive to those basic principles I spelled out at the beginning of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe that our bill, the Mobility Assistance Act, is fairer and certainly more supportive, of the UMTA programs and the people they are intended to serve who are transportation-dependent—than anything the administration has proposed.

If you would like to cosponsor the Mobility Assistance Act, please call me or Ms. Kyle on my staff at X53452.

MOBILITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

The Mobility Assistance Act of 1991 is designed to restore Federal funding for public transportation to a level more in keeping with the economic, social and environmental importance of these programs, to allocate a significant portion of the increased funding toward meeting new and previously unmet mobility needs, and to renew the level of Federal support in planning, research and technical assistance as well as in financial aid. While proposing two new program initiatives to help meet priority needs, it leaves largely unchanged the basic structure of current assistance programs. In keeping with the recognition that public transportation programs are important to all Americans in all areas, it changes the name of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) to the Federal Public Transportation Administration (FPTA).

OVERALL FUNDING LEVELS

The Act holds annual Federal spending for public transportation out of general funds at the current \$2 billion level plus an adjustment for inflation. It takes advantage of the current substantial surplus in the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund to increase support from that dedicated source of funding by a regular amount each year, rising from \$1.9 billion in Fiscal 1992 to \$3.5 billion in Fiscal 1996. The combination of these two funding sources will make possible the following levels of Federal investment in transit: Fiscal year 1992—\$3,900 million; fiscal year 1993—\$4,380 million; fiscal year 1994—\$4,863 million; fiscal year 1995—\$5,350 million; fiscal year 1996—\$5,840 million.

INCREASED ASSISTANCE TO RURAL AND SMALL URBAN AREAS

In recognition that more than one-fourth of the nation's small urbanized areas (those with less than 200,000 population) are currently not served by Federally-assisted public transportation and that the number of such areas will increase dramatically as a result of the 1990 Census, the Act increases the share of assistance going to small urbanized areas to 10 percent. Similarly, in recognition of the substantial growth in recent years of public transportation in rural areas and of the fact that as many as one-third of the nation's transit dependent population live outside of urbanized areas, the Act increases to 7.5 percent the share of total assistance allocated to non-urbanized areas. In addition, to increase FPTA's ability to reach low-income rural communities, the Act authorizes adjustment in the required non-Federal match from rural communities with income levels well below the national average, provided that local government is already taxing its residents at a rate above average.

Under the Act, the following levels of formula assistance will be provided:

(In millions)

Fiscal	Large UZA's	Small UZA's	Rural areas
1992	\$1,849	\$390	\$292
1993	2,049	438	328
1994	2,247	486	365
1995	2,448	535	401
1996	2,657	584	438

PLANNING, RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

In order to link funding for planning, research and technical support in a logical manner to the over-all levels of Federal investment in transit, the Act provides for an ear-mark of 2 percent of the total FFTA appropriations for such programs as Section 8 planning, Section 4(i) and 6 demonstrations, and other research and technical assistance activities. It further allocates 10 percent of this ear-mark for the highly successful Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP), which would thus be able to expand as assistance to rural areas expands.

MOBILITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The major program initiative of the Act is the creation of a special Mobility Assistance Program (MAP) designed to help public transportation providers respond to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and to secure more effective coordination of human service transportation provision with public transportation. MAP will be allocated 10 percent of the net funding available from the Mass Transit Account (after deduction of the amounts distributed by formula under existing law to Section 9 and Section 18 recipients). Total funding for MAP will begin at \$130.75 million in Fiscal 1992 and rise to \$198.75 million in Fiscal 1996.

Two-thirds of MAP funds will be apportioned to the states and large urbanized areas on the basis of their relative shares of the nation's total elderly and disabled population and the remaining one-third will be used to continue funding for the Section 16(b)(2) program of assistance to private non-profit agencies in meeting the special transportation needs of the elderly and handicapped. The present 16(b)(2) program remains unchanged except to make it clear that leasing is permitted to achieve coordinated transportation. Funds from the Section 16(b)(1) program will be used to carry out three purposes: meeting the costs of fixed route vehicle accessibility required by ADA, meeting the costs of establishing or expanding paratransit as required by ADA, and encouraging and underwriting at the state and local level a formalized process of establishing coordinated transportation systems involving both public transportation providers and human service transportation providers.

STATE INITIATIVE BLOCK GRANT

Another new program initiative ear-marks a portion of the increased Federal investment in public transportation for a block grant to the states. Despite more than two decades of Federal assistance, the availability of transit resources continues to vary sharply from place to place. Half of the nation's rural residents remain unserved by public transportation. The continuing decline in intercity bus service deepens the isolation of many persons and areas. The State Initiative Block Grant established by the Act is designed to allow the states to respond in a flexible manner to this situation and to other special mobility needs.

Beginning at a \$40 million level in Fiscal 1993, the Block Grant rises to \$160 million in Fiscal 1996. Funding is drawn equally from general funds and the Mass Transit Account

to provide maximum flexibility of assistance type. It is to be made available in urbanized areas of less than 200,000 population and in rural areas and the states are required to place particular emphasis on meeting the needs of currently unserved areas and areas that have lost service.

CONCLUSION

This combination of significant increases in total funding, more appropriate allocation of that increased funding and establishment of the new Mobility Assistance Program and the State Initiative Block Grant Program responds to basic economic and mobility needs and will serve to make Federal transit investment a more effective component of our national transportation policy.

IN HONOR OF LOU BURGELIN**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lou Burgelin, who retired last year after spending 19 years as the executive secretary of the Armed Services Committee for the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce.

As executive secretary, Lou has worked tirelessly to represent the needs and concerns of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, CA. During my 12 years in Congress, my staff and I have worked extensively with Lou on Mare Island issues. While he can be credited with many accomplishments during his tenure as executive secretary, Lou's successful resolution of a dredging issue, crucial to the shipyard's operations, is one of his most significant achievements.

Lou's involvement with Mare Island began long before his appointment to the Armed Services Committee in 1972. After attending the University of California, Berkeley, he entered the Mare Island Apprentice School in the marine machinist trade. Shortly after World War II began, Lou was called to duty at Mare Island. In 1943, he was transferred to the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard in San Francisco. After several promotions, he eventually became the acting industrial relations officer. He later returned to Mare Island and continued to be recognized and rewarded for his outstanding work. He subsequently became the head of the production facilities and engineering division in the shipyard's production department. During the 1960's, Lou conducted a study for the Navy's Office of Special Projects to establish a system of cost projections for new construction, and he also represented Mare Island in the naval study conducted to develop long-range facilities requirements.

Lou's talents have not been limited to his work with Mare Island. He has given tremendously of himself to many charitable organizations. He has been very active in the Combined Federal Campaign, having served as its first general chairman at Mare Island. He was instrumental in forming the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum. The Napa-Solano United Way, the Vallejo Senior Citizens Council, the Salvation Army, and several other organizations have all benefited from his volunteer efforts.

Lou has been a longtime friend and adviser to me, and I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize his efforts on behalf of Mare Island Naval Shipyard and for making Vallejo and Solano County a better place to work and live. I join my colleagues today in wishing Lou and his wife, Betty, a happy and fulfilling retirement.

THE SABBATH OF REMEMBRANCE—SHABBAT ZACHOR**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the anniversary of the deaths of four young Jewish women from Damascus who were killed trying to escape from Syria on February 23, 1974. On this important anniversary let us not forget that at the present time 4,000 Jews in Syria are still denied fundamental civil and human rights, including the right of emigration. As Operation Desert Storm brings the United States and Syria into closer contact and cooperation, we must not soften our resolve that Syria must rescind its repressive policies. We must continue to speak out against the gross violations of human rights that continue to be committed by the Syrian Government today.

AMERICAN SAMOA LEGISLATURE HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 22-9 DECLARING AMERICAN SAMOA'S HEARTFELT SUPPORT FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES DURING THE CONFLICT IN THE PERSIAN GULF**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the House Concurrent Resolution 22-9 passed by the 22d Legislature of American Samoa during its first regular session. This House concurrent resolution declares American Samoa's heartfelt support for the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces and their families during the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

More than 500 members of the Armed Forces from American Samoa are presently stationed in Saudi Arabia or on naval ships assigned to that conflict; and the people of American Samoa, while showing deep concern for their sons and daughters, are also justifiably proud of them and are continually praying for their safety and well-being.

The people of American Samoa fully support the determination of President Bush to prosecute the war to its logical conclusion, offering prayers for divine guidance upon the President at these trying moments.

Mr. Speaker, the legislature on its behalf and on behalf of the people of the territory of American Samoa declare its dedication to the

principles upon which are founded world order and world peace; and declare its unswerving support of the President, and his policies; and also declare its wholehearted support for the sons and daughters of American Samoa involved in the war.

My distinguished colleagues may be interested to know that American Samoa, with its population of almost 50,000 people, on a per capita basis, has the most men and women serving in the gulf, a ratio of about 100 to 1.

I, along with the people of American Samoa, hope that this conflict will come to an early end. It is our common wish to see our sons and daughters return home with a minimal loss of lives.

The resolution follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 22-9

Whereas on January 16, 1991, pursuant to the United Nation's Resolution and Congressional Authorization, and following months of attempts to negotiate with Iraq, the United States led a multinational force in an attack on Iraq; and

Whereas more than 500 members of the Armed Forces from American Samoa are presently stationed in Saudi Arabia or on naval ships assigned to that conflict; and

Whereas the people of American Samoa, while showing deep concern for their sons and daughters, are also justifiably proud of them and are continually praying for their safety and well-being; and

Whereas many families of soldiers so deployed in the Gulf of Persia War have suffered personal and economic hardships; and

Whereas some of the families of the servicemen have returned to the Territory to await the outcome of the conflict and the return of their loved ones; and

Whereas the people of American Samoa fully support the determination of President George Bush to prosecute the war to its logical conclusion, offering prayers for divine guidance upon the President at these very trying moments; and

Whereas the people of this Territory wish to express support for the President and their courageous sons and daughters who now stand ready to make the supreme sacrifice for the preservation of world order and peace between nations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of American Samoa (the Senate concurring), That the Legislature on its behalf and on behalf of the people of the Territory of American Samoa declare, and hereby do so, its dedication to the principles upon which are founded world order and world peace; and that it declare, and hereby do so, its unswerving support of the President, and his war policies; and also declare its wholehearted support for the sons and daughters of Samoa involved in the war; and

Be it further resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to transmit certified copies of this concurrent resolution to: the President of the United States, Honorable George Bush; the United States Secretary of Defense, Honorable Dick Cheney; the United States Secretary of the Interior, Honorable Lujan Manuel, Jr.; the Honorable Senator Daniel K. Inouye; Congressman Faleomavaega E. Hunkin; and to the Honorable Peter T. Coleman, Governor of American Samoa.

LETULI TOLOA,

President of the Senate.

TUANA'ITAU F. TUIA,

Speaker of the House.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HORATIO ALGER ASSOCIATION

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the outstanding accomplishments of the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans, a privately funded, nonprofit organization, which for more than 40 years has provided the means for deserving young Americans to pursue their goals through higher education.

In response to the spiraling costs of education, the Horatio Alger Association selects annually, one senior in every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to receive a \$5,000 scholarship to alleviate some of the heavy financial burden associated with higher education. Members scholars are carefully chosen according to outstanding character traits with emphasis placed on financial need, academic achievement, participation in school activities, community services and ability to overcome adversity.

Financial assistance, however, is not this organization's only focus. Most importantly, students are encouraged to actively participate in year-round events: seminars, internships, conferences and award activities which foster a sense of pride and honor in their hard work and achievement.

These events also provide students with role models representing every major profession to serve as living examples of the "American Dream"—men and women who started from humble beginnings to achieve success and who honor their communities by inspiring patriotism and educating students that America is still the land of opportunity for all, regardless of race, religion, or economic status.

As Members of Congress, we should recognize and applaud the contributions of privately funded organizations such as the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans which are committed to educating students about the many virtues of the free enterprise system and which encourage continued education through scholarship assistance.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES PURCELL, DEFENDER OF CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is with a mixture of sadness and gratitude that I rise today to speak in tribute to an American who never feared to stand up and defend civil rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

James C. Purcell, the San Francisco lawyer, was his name, and his death on February 13, 1991 left California with a proud 50-year legacy of civil liberties defended. His passing silences a voice that never failed to rise up in support of causes just and what some would call causes lost.

Jim Purcell was born in San Francisco in 1906, the year the great earthquake shook the

city to its foundations. So, too, would Jim shake the city to its foundation by defending the unpopular, the disenfranchised, and the accused.

Jim began to learn about the American system of justice as a child growing up on the grounds of Folsom Prison, where his father worked as a guard. Jim clearly wanted to learn more, and in 1930 he graduated from Stanford Law School in the middle of the Great Depression.

The depression was an upheaval like none in our Nation's history. With the beginning of the Second World War, the depression ended, but another American tragedy began.

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. Soon thereafter, more than 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were forcibly removed by the U.S. Government from their homes and interned in stark, barren camps scattered throughout the United States. I was one of those interned, beginning when I was 10 years old.

It had made no difference to the Federal Government that when the Empire of Japan had attacked the United States that the attack had been aimed at every American, including Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It had made no difference to the Federal Government that the Constitution guaranteed Americans of Japanese ancestry the same rights of due process accorded every other American.

It had made no difference to the Federal Government that no charges were ever filed against us, or any disloyalty ever proven.

At such a time in history, our friends were few; our ability to defend our rights, very limited. But Jim Purcell was one of the few who stood up in our defense, and he defended our rights well.

Shortly after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the State of California fired all State employees who were Americans of Japanese ancestry. Jim Purcell recognized the firings as outrageous violations of constitutional protections and filed a pro bono civil class action suit known as the Mitsuye Endo case.

Mitsuye Endo was born in the United States, had never visited Japan, and spoke no Japanese. To Jim Purcell, the fact that she was fired by the State of California for no reason other than her Japanese ancestry epitomized the violations of civil liberties he wanted to confront head on. While the Endo case was in court, the President signed Executive Order 9066. Jim then used the new travesty of civil liberties, the internment, to convert the Endo case into a habeas corpus case in Federal court.

It took Jim Purcell until the fall of 1944 to do it, after the Government had delayed and otherwise manipulated the case. But he won, and did so in part because he stuck with it. That's how determined and committed Jim was. He stuck with other cases, too, such as the Masaoka case, the Fujii case, and the Koda case, because he believed that the rights of individuals are not to be ignored when convenient or expedient to do so.

For all of this, Jim Purcell had the eternal gratitude of Americans of Japanese ancestry. On August 10, 1988 in Seattle, on the very day President Reagan signed the Civil Lib-

erties Act into law in Washington, DC and offered redress to surviving former internees, the Japanese American Citizens League presented Jim Purcell with a special award for all that he had done for us, for our country, and for our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Jim's death is a great loss to the United States, because when he defended the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry he defended the rights of every American. Few had his courage, his conviction, or his loyalty. Because of Jim's efforts, perhaps there are today more Americans devoted to civil liberties than there would have been without him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending condolences to Jim's wife of 51 years, Helen; his nine children: James M. Purcell, Mary Murphy, Helen Casbon, Lawrence Purcell, Elizabeth Purcell, Janet Purcell, Kathleen Purcell, Patricia Purcell, and Eileen Purcell; and his 15 grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE COL.
CHARLES WILLIS DAVIS

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to advise the House of the passing of one of America's military heroes.

Col. Charles Willis Davis passed away in San Francisco on January 18. Colonel Davis was an Alabama native and was the first Alabamian to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic actions on Guadalcanal. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery on January 29.

Willis Davis was born in Gordo, AL, and graduated from Sidney Lanier High School in Montgomery. He entered the University of Alabama on a baseball scholarship and completed 3 years of pre-law and the first year of law school before entering the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant of infantry on July 5, 1940. He and his bride, Joan Kirk, were transferred to Fort Shafter, Honolulu, in July of 1941, and were present there during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7.

Colonel Davis began his distinguished service in the Pacific Theater of Operations in November 1942. On January 12, 1943, then-Captain Davis, executive officer of an infantry battalion, volunteered to carry instructions to the leading companies of his battalion which had been caught in crossfire from Japanese machineguns. With complete disregard for his own safety, he made his way to the trapped units, delivered the instructions, supervised their execution, and remained overnight in this exposed position. On the following day, he again volunteered to lead an assault on the Japanese position which was holding up the advance. When his rifle jammed at its first shot, he drew his pistol, and waving his men on, led the assault over the top of the hill. Electrified by this action, another body of soldiers followed and seized the hill. The capture of this position broke Japanese resistance and the battalion was then able to proceed and secure the corps objective. The courage and

leadership displayed by Captain Davis inspired the entire battalion and unquestionably led to the success of its attack.

For this act of bravery, Colonel Davis was presented the Congressional Medal of Honor and was cited "for distinguishing himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity of the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on Guadalcanal Island."

Between his laudable service in World War II and his retirement in 1972, Colonel Davis held important positions in the Army, served in Vietnam and with the Army Staff, and received numerous awards and decorations in addition to the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was a soldier of the finest order.

Mr. Speaker, as we marvel at the courage of our troops in the Persian Gulf, we should not lose sight of those who preceded them in battles that have kept this Nation safe. I am honored to pay tribute to one of those heroes—the late Col. Charles Willis Davis. To his widow, Joan, to his children, Carol Denier and Kirk Davis, and to his brother, Emmett, I extend my deepest sympathies. I also would express to them my gratitude for the tremendous contribution Willis Davis made to his country.

A FLYING TRIBUTE TO OUR
BRAVE SOLDIERS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the efforts of a community in northern Wisconsin that is showing its support for our troops in the gulf.

Chetek, WI, is known for its display of Americans flags throughout the entire city from Memorial Day to Labor Day. So pervasive are the flags that the town has been dubbed by many the Flag City. This year, however, the city of Chetek started to put its flags up early—at the beginning of the war in the Persian Gulf—to honor the brave men and women serving there.

Already, 75 flags are flying on one street alone. And, Chetek has begun a fund drive to raise enough money to cover the entire business district with brandnew flags. That's almost 150 flags.

It is the efforts such as these that lend that vital moral support to the soldiers who are laying their lives on the line for our country. Chetek serves as an example of what every community can do to let our troops know that the people back home care about them and pray for their safe return.

THE DEATH OF TOLEDOAN ABE
HADDAD

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on February 7, Toledo lost one of its most valued civic lead-

ers, Mr. Abe Haddad. For over 60 years, Abe Haddad was a leader in our community—taking on projects and responsibilities in a dedicated and selfless manner. He was truly one of those citizens that every community needs—a citizen that contributes so much to the well-being of others, but asks for nothing in return.

A native of Charleston, WV, and a graduate of the University of West Virginia, Abe Haddad moved to Toledo in the 1930's. By 1940, he had joined ranks with former Ohio Governor and Toledo mayor Michael V. DiSalle, to set up the law firm of DiSalle, Green & Haddad. Mr. Haddad's enthusiasm for the political process was evident in his work on behalf of the local Democratic party. He was a member of the party's executive board and a former finance committee chairman. During the 1948 Democratic national convention, he served as an assistant sergeant at arms.

An avid sports fan, Mr. Haddad was named athletic facilities program director at the University of Toledo in 1967 after he had served on the university's board from 1960 to 1967. His hard work on behalf of the university's athletic program was recognized in 1989 when he was inducted into the City League Sports Hall of Fame. He also served as president of the Downtown Coaches Association and the Toledo chapter of the National Foundation and Hall of Fame.

Perhaps Mr. Haddad's most significant contribution to the community was his stewardship of the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority. His leadership in bringing accessible transportation to thousands of Toledoans will be remembered as one of his many contributions to our city.

The role Abe Haddad played in our community will long be remembered, and his contributions felt by our citizens for years to come. I know I join the citizens of the Ninth District of Ohio in extending my most sincere sympathies and our community's profound sense of loss to his wife Genevieve and the members of his family.

TRIBUTE TO TOM STEMNOCK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to inform the House that one of my constituents, Tom Stemnock, has received from the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Nation's oldest engineering society, the prestigious Harland Bartholomew Award for his career achievements in urban planning and development. Mr. Stemnock was presented the award at the society's annual convention in San Francisco on November 7.

Tom Stemnock is president of Engineering Technology, Inc., one of southern California's leading planning and engineering firms. After receiving his master's degree from Purdue University in 1965, Tom moved to Los Angeles to join the city's planning department. He quickly rose through the ranks of that department to become the advisory agency and, finally, the deputy zoning administrator for the city of Los Angeles.

During his time with the city of Los Angeles, Tom Sternock was responsible for preparing major elements of the city's general plan, including the transportation and public facilities plans.

In 1978, Tom joined ETI and following the death of its founder, became its chief executive officer in 1987. The firm he heads does not only land planning and civil engineering, but environmental studies, government liaison, surveying, and a variety of highly technical tasks for both private and Government clients.

The award Tom received is in recognition of his outstanding professional contributions to the enhancement of the role of the civil engineer in urban planning and development. The society proclamation says, "Sternock's career exemplifies the principle that professional planners and engineers must recognize the impacts of their work on the environment and act responsibly to provide solutions, rather than create more problems."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to echo those sentiments and ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating my constituent, Tom Sternock, on the contribution he has made to make southern California a better place to live.

MARLOW TACKETT TRIBUTE

HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I would like to recognize today a true Santa Claus in eastern Kentucky, a gentleman by the name of Marlow Tackett.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and everyone assembled here today: What is Christmas all about?

For Marlow Tackett, my friends and colleagues, the answer was simple. Christmas is about giving, about helping those in need, and about brightening the lives of people who've been dealt a bad hand somewhere along the way.

Back in Pike County, KY, where whole communities have collapsed by coal fields bled dry, Marlow Tackett gave. He gave of his time, his energy, and the little money he owned to provide toys, clothes, fruit, food, you name it, to those families and children who needed it most.

Mr. Speaker, 14 years ago, Marlow brightened one family's Christmas by responding to a little girl's written plea for help for her family.

Now, my friends and colleagues, the people of my district in eastern Kentucky are a proud folk that are reluctant to accept handouts from anybody. So when Marlow showed up at that little girl's doorstep in Pike County laden with gifts, food, and good will, her mother greeted him with a whole deal of skepticism, because, you see, she didn't know that her daughter had written Marlow.

But when that mother looked at Marlow and saw that he was genuine, that he truly wanted to help her and her family enjoy the best Christmas possible, she welcomed him with open arms and a warm heart.

Distinguished friends and colleagues, 14 years later, Marlow is still doing what he does

best, spreading cheer and good will to families throughout Pike County and beyond. He is still giving everything of himself so that others less fortunate may enjoy a truly Merry Christmas. So at this time, I would like to turn the tables, and humbly recognize and honor the real Saint Nick of Pike County and eastern Kentucky, Mr. Marlow Tackett.

God bless him.

HONORING IGOR KOSTIN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to the work of a magnificent photographer, Igor Kostin, whose devastating images of the Chernobyl nuclear accident are being displayed at the Sacramento Lite Rail Gallery from January 14 to February 22, 1991.

Mr. Kostin took these pictures just hours after the explosion of U.S.S.R. power plant Chernobyl, reactor No. 4, on April 26, 1986. His silent photo images capture the devastation and destruction power of human error visited on a nuclear powerplant. The lethal amounts of radiation released by this error have left the lands and villages of more than 135,000 people fallow and sterile for generations to come.

The Lite Rail Gallery and its sponsors are proud to share this collection commemorating those who were directly affected by this tragedy and, perhaps more importantly, to honor the heroic actions taken by the many firefighters and volunteers who died to save the lives of thousands.

As Mr. Kostin said, "Living once again through its trials without colossal and irreversible losses will be impossible." We must not forget this event, for if we do, there is a much greater chance that tragedy will repeat itself, and that tragedy could be much closer to our own homes.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in honoring the efforts of Mr. Igor Kostin, and wish that anyone who can, will visit this important exhibit at the Lite Rail Gallery, Sacramento, CA.

SUPPORT FOR OUR TROOPS IN OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to express my support for our troops in Operation Desert Storm and my admiration for our citizens here at home who so strongly support them. It is in these times of crisis that we realize how important it is that we all pull together. The First District of Oklahoma has been no exception in their show of support and gratitude for our troops.

I would like to applaud the work of all of those like George Freeman and Carol and Jim

Stanley who have donated their time and services to spreading the voices of approval to our troops. Mr. Freeman is a metalworker and designed Desert Shield bracelets for the family support group of the 145th Medical Company of the Oklahoma National Guard. The money he charges for the bracelets, which have been snatched up by many customers, only covers the cost of the supplies and postage. For each bracelet sold, George Freeman then donates \$1.50 to the family support group.

Carol and Jim Stanley are also to be commended for their donations. They own a silk-screening firm and offered for a week free silk screening of a particular three-color image which stated "I Support Our Troops in Desert Storm." They, too, were overwhelmed by the huge response they received.

I am proud of these individuals and of everyone who has given his time and service to make it easier for the families with members in the gulf, and for the troops themselves.

THE DAVID L. CARRASCO JOB CORPS CENTER

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to rename the Job Corps Center in El Paso, TX, and to designate it as the David L. Carrasco Job Corps Center.

This is a minor piece of legislation. But for those to whom this question of naming is significant, it is nevertheless an important piece of legislation. Many people have eulogized David Carrasco. I did so myself last October, shortly after his death.

David Carrasco was the El Paso Job Corps Center. And just as the center was more than a physical plant, more than bricks and mortar, so it is important to the students and staff at the center, and to the Mexican-American community in El Paso, and to all West Texans, that not just a building be named after David, but the entire Jobs Corps campus.

David Carrasco directed the center for the 20 years of its existence prior to his death. That center has been the top-ranked Job Corps Program in the United States for 13 consecutive years. Statistically and politically, that is a remarkable achievement. More importantly, the quality of the Job Corps Program at El Paso has implied that thousands and thousands of young people who have needed a leg up in looking for a job got one. Many of El Paso's disadvantaged, who desperately needed a positive role model, had one in David Carrasco.

This is not an idle choice or a political payback. El Paso is unanimous in wanting this center named for David as it is united in very few other things. I am sure that the Department of Labor will concur in the appropriateness of doing this. My hope is that this bill will be discharged from the committee of jurisdiction very shortly—and then passed under suspension of the rules. I urge my colleagues to join in this small but important effort.

THE WHITE HOUSE NATIONAL
ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish I could tell our brave troops in the Persian Gulf—our

men and women who are there partly to protect our addiction to cheap oil—that the administration has unveiled an energy plan to prevent this kind of war from happening again.

Unfortunately, we have been presented a timid, tired, tunnel-visioned plan.

Increasing oil production 3.8 million barrels a day in the next 20 years does nothing to promote even the simplest conservation measures. And increasing nuclear production fund-

ing 88 percent—while spending for renewable resources wouldn't even keep pace with inflation—is an insult to American technology.

This plan shows a reckless disregard for offshore fisheries, the arctic wilderness, and the need to safely dispose of our nuclear waste.

The Arab oil embargo of the 1970's served as our first wake-up call, and this war is the second. We can't afford—our children can't afford—to let the administration wait any longer.